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War Display on Common; French Effect Compromise; Army Drops Hotel Leases

The World's Day—June 19, 1943

Boston: 'Fighting Engineers' Open 2-Day Display

"Fighting Engineers" of New England today opened a two-day demonstration of the latest in war equipment as they staged a program of maneuvers which included the planting of land mines and the building of a bridge across the Frog Pond. [Page 2.]

Two petitions seeking suspension of the beano repeal law were automatically canceled by Governor's action in invoking the law immediately, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell ruled

Fifteen New England men were lost when United States Coast Guard Cutter Escanaba blew up at sea.

OPA enforcement officers will be on the job today and tomorrow at amusement areas, beaches, and on the State highway to stop pleasure driving.

Europe: De Gaulle-Giraud Effect Compromise

Compromise settlement of the question of Army organization between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud was reported to have been effected.

French Committee of National Defense, including de Gaulle as French Commissioner, was reported to have been arranged.

New Russian magazine, War and the Workers' Class, published by the labor unions of Russia, declared the Baltic countries must be linked with Russia.

Italian Cabinet met with Premier Mussolini presiding and "approved" several decrees.

Russian press expressed alarm at "lack of unity in American workers' movements," referring to the coal strike.

Washington: Army Canceling Many Hotel Leases

Leases on 206 hotels now used by the technical training command of the Army Air Forces will be canceled as of the middle of July, the War Department announces, due to the movement of many air units overseas.

Stricter Midwest gasoline rationing, including a ban on pleasure driving, has been demanded by Representative Hartley (R) of New Jersey, chairman of an Eastern States Fuel Investigating Committee. He said Midwest rationing is essential to build up reserves against possibilities of "a real petroleum famine" on the Eastern seaboard.

Sixty-five airports on which work was to have stopped on July 1 with the windup of the Work Projects Administration will be completed with Civil Aeronautics Administration funds, according to Representative Stefan (R) of Nebraska. He said the War Department had recommended completion of the airports because of their military importance.

National: Alabama Labor Department Approved

An Alabama Department of Labor has been approved by the State Senate, 27 to 4, and the bill sent to the House. Gov. Chauncey Sparks is in favor of the measure as amended, declared its sponsor, Senator Gerald Bradford. Provisions include mediation boards, outlawing of strikes except by a majority vote on secret ballot, and a ban on contributions by labor unions to any political candidacy.

Highest basic tax rate in New York City's history—$2.89 on each $100 of assessable real estate—is indicated in unofficial estimates based on Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick's final estimate of fund revenues as $154,920,000. Official determination of the rate will be made by the City Council on June 24. Although 10 cents higher than the current rate, the estimated tax is six points less than the $2.95 stated in Mayor La Guardia's budget message.

Five meat packing plants suspended operations in Ohio. Nine others there and elsewhere previously had stopped their slaughtering or reported they would do so this week. They attributed their decisions to Government price regulations or uncertainty on their part over the Federal meat subsidy program.

Gov. Homer M. Adkins, while criticizing what he termed "bureaucratic tendencies in Washington," declared that Arkansas should remain in the Democratic fold and would make its regular contribution to the Democratic campaign next year.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is not going to South America this summer as reported, declared Miss Malvina Thompson, her secretary, during a "periodic visit" of the President's wife at the Roosevelt estate in Hyde Park, N. Y., for a few days.

With 21 Texans from Houston on hand to see that the ship which bears their City's name gets the proper sendoff, the new cruiser Houston prepared to taste salt water at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company. The new ship replaces the cruiser lost in the Battle of the Java Sea last year, and is the third United States ship to bear the name.

Americas: Argentina Suspends Sept. 5 Election

Suspending Argentine presidential elections set for Sept. 5, the Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez decreed that "elections must be conditioned to a fulfillment of the aims which motivated the military movement." In another decree, the word "Provisional" was banned from the name of the Government, on the ground Argentina's Supreme Court and numerous countries have extended recognition.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle front: Page 1, Column 8.

May Output Below Army Needs

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson asserted today that industry failed by 5½ per cent to meet production needs of the Army ground forces last month. He said, "This failure of May production is the most critical single occurrence in the Army supply program."

Production in May, he told a press conference, was scheduled to increase 2 per cent to a total volume of $1,582,000,000, but actually declined 4½ per cent to $1,494,000,000.

This, he said means that troops in training "must be deprived of critical equipment in order to supply troops being shipped overseas and those already overseas. If this situation continues, even our overseas troops will suffer from shortages of critical equipment."

Mr. Patterson asserted that the decreased production was due, in his opinion, to "overconfidence and complacency" on the part of the country.

"I would attribute the letdown in May," he said, 'to overconfidence inspired by the Tunisian victory and the success of European bombings; to baseless rumors of vast quantities of Army supplies being stored here in America, far beyond our abilities to transport overseas, and to the mistaken belief on the part of many that materials in great quantities will shortly become available for the reconversion of many war facilities to the production of less essential civilian items. And there are other reasons."

He said the midwestern floods undoubtedly had some effect on production, but "there is concrete evidence that deep-seated intangibles had a far-reaching effect."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, June 19, 1943

Art, Music and Theater	14
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	15
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	9
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	15
Theater Reviews and Timetables	4
The Home Forum	10
Never Uprooted (With Dutch Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	14
Classified	15
Restaurant (grouped)	15
School (grouped)	9
Weekly Magazine Section	
Flags of United Nations	1
In Defense of Bureaucrats	2
Comintern Dissolved: What Next?	3
The Wigmakers of Wardour Street	4
Sweden's Engineers Are Clever	5
A Soldier's General	6
The Library Leaves Its Ivory Tower	7
Prelude to Unity	8 and 9
Book Reviews	10 and 11
Features	12, 15

Weather Predictions

Moderate

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:37 a. m.

Tax Rate Cuts Are Big Saving To Real Estate

Figures at the State House show 180 decreases and only 25 increases as compared to 1942 rates

Massachusetts property owners will save millions of dollars in taxes this year as a result of a general lowering of tax rates by cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth.

Boston's tax rate remained at $41, the same as last year, despite a sizable cut in assessed valuations and the granting of cost-of-living increases to municipal, Suffolk County, and public school employees.

With 1943 rates already officially established in 262 out of the 351 cities and towns in the State, figures in the office of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation at the State House, show 180 decreases, as compared to 1942 rates, 25 increases and 57 with no change.

Twenty-six of the 39 cities have reported, showing 18 with decreases and eight with no change.

Lowest Rate

Lowest tax rate thus far announced is for the town of Russell where the rate dropped from $15 last year to $14. Highest rate reported to date is in Monson where the rate dropped from $51 to $50.

Savoy showed the largest decrease with a 1943 rate of $40 compared to 1942's $54.

Largest step up in rates thus far reported was in Wendell where this year's figure was reported at $36 compared to last year's $30.

If shown on a graph the tax rate changes would disclose few high peaks or low depressions as most of the variations this year were slight, in keeping with Commissioner Long's constant plea for stabilized tax rates.

Despite the largest cash surpluses in history—$40,000,000 at the beginning of 1943—which would have permitted sizable reductions in rates in a large majority of municipalities, most drops were nominal.

Long's Theory

This is believed to reflect Commissioner Long's theory that surpluses should be kept at a high level to help meet postwar readjustments when unemployment and welfare costs—now at a minimum—will increase.

Against the argument of taxpayers associations that surpluses should be used to reduce the rates and the burden on the property owner, Commissioner Long has argued that if the local governments do not take the money the Federal government will.

Local Continued on Page 2, Column 7

New Peace Drive by Italy Reported; Miners Strike After Portal Pay Ban; House Revolt Perils Price Roll Backs

Alabama mines closed as 7,000 stay away from jobs in protest of Board's Ruling.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 19 (AP)—All mines producing fuel for the two major Alabama steel companies were closed today as more than 7,000 miners stayed away from their jobs in protest against the War Labor Board's ruling against portal-to-portal pay.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—With thousands of miners already staying away from soft coal pits of three states in protest against the National War Labor Board's rejection of extra pay on a portal-to-portal basis, the United States today faced a developing fuel crisis that strikes at the powerhouse of the war effort.

In Pittsburgh a mine official said the mines might be "shut tight" before the latest truce expires tomorrow night.

The NWLB's decision, defying the long campaign of John L. Lewis for a portal-to-portal compromise, was 8 to 4 with the Labor members dissenting.

However Van A. Bittner, speaking for the four Labor members, declared that Labor's "no-strike pledge" still stands, and that the majority decision in this case should be held as binding upon all Labor.

The Board majority announced that it would not yield on its stand to preserve the wage stabilization program. Chairman William H. Davis declared that to give way to the miners in this instance would mean "retreating from the whole wage stabilization policy," and that it would mean "increasing all prices" and giving up the fight to protect the value of the wage earners' dollar."

Majority Opinion

The majority opinion dealing with this phase of the matter stated:

"The demand of the mine workers that 'the maximum hours and working time provisions be amended to establish portal-to-portal for starting and quitting time for all underground workers' is hereby denied.

"The mine workers remain free to press their demand before the administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act and in the Federal

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Associated Press

Friendly Enemies

Italians evidently had little objection to being captured by the Allies as can be seen from this column of prisoners taken on the sandy fields of North Africa.

Weakness of Italy in its hour of great crisis disclosed by recent Fascist measures.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—The most recent measures for strengthening Italian morale,' particularly the Fascist Party Directorate's "recommendations" to Mussolini, clearly indicate increasing deterioration in the general attitude toward the war at the time when a great national crisis demands the closest co-operation of all.

"Ruthless discipline," combined with economic concessions for poorer sections of the community, appears to be the method by which internal order is to be maintained among a people who despite war at their doors still appear fatalistically indifferent to what is going on.

The Party Directorate's statement demands that the Italian people harden themselves in face of the gravity of the situation and that all must feel a direct personal responsibility for what is happening.

Nine Recommendations

According to the Associated Press, the recommendations of the Fascist Party Directorate sent to Mussolini fall into these nine points:

[Suppression of all attempts to weaken unity; strict cooperation of industrial production; effective control of distribution; limitation of economic organizations to the minimum; spur production by eliminating red tape; suppression of "black markets"; strict control and closing down of de luxe hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, and shops; deportation of all foreigners who are unnecessary; strict application of the law on the duty to work.]

A political crisis, according to a neutral correspondent in Rome, was avoided only a few weeks ago by economic measures which included the following:

New Economic Measures

1. Increased salaries and wages for all officials, agricultural and industrial workers so as to overcome general discontent resulting from the higher cost of living;

2. An increase in pensions which is costing the state 700,000,000 lire a year;

3. An announcement that henceforth all industrial workers shall be included in collective labor contracts, which means financial loss to employers;

4. Il Duce's order that confiscated "black-market" goods shall be distributed among needy members of the population.

All to Avoid Crisis

All these measures, despite the fact that they must seriously test national finances, have been granted, according to this correspondent, to avoid a political crisis.

Some idea of Italy's financial detericration also can be seen in the comparison of two recent issues of Italian Treasury bonds, namely, in September, 1942, and this month—June. The terms of the new loan impose a much greater burden on the Italian Treasury. Not only is the term of the new loan about half that of last September—five years instead of nine—and therefore there should be at lower rates of interest, but

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Emissaries said to be in Algiers; raids on Sardinia-Sicily net 39 enemy planes.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

An unconfirmed Reuters dispatch says Italian peace emissaries have arrived in Algiers.

According to the dispatch, rumors are being circulated in the provisional French Capital that Crown Prince Umberto and Marshal Badoglio, former Italian Army Chief of Staff, are among the envoys.

Algiers is a hotbed of rumors, few of which ever materialize, and it remains to be seen whether this one has any basis in fact. Indications are the Nazis have too firm a grip on Italy to permit it to slide out of the war at this time, although one cannot be sure. There also is the possibility that a few outstanding Italians have escaped from Rome and may be seeking to set up an anti-Fascist regime in exile.

Meanwhile, new raids have been carried out by American war planes on Sicilian and Sardinian targets. Allied headquarters in North Africa describe the attacking force as the largest American detail to go into action in the Mediterranean theater since the fall of Pantelleria. Thirty-nine enemy fighters are reported to have been destroyed by the raiders. Eight American planes have failed to return. Messina appears to have been the principal objective.

Northern Europe is having its first respite in a week from heavy attacks by RAF and American bombers. There is no explanation for the pause officially, but in all probability it presages new and still heavier blows. Europe's last breathing spell in the spring air offensive lasted almost two weeks and ended abruptly when Flying Fortresses carried out heavy raids on Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Bremen, and Kiel and the RAF pounded Düsseldorf.

The British Air Ministry, by the way, has announced that Düsseldorf is "in ruins" as a result of the RAF raid, with more than 1,000 acres devastated.

General Eaker's disclosure this week that 104 enemy fighters were destroyed by Flying Fortresses in the Kiel attack and Lord Croft's announcement that 4,198 Axis planes have been destroyed over Britain since the beginning of hostilities provide an opportunity to point out that United States Air Force figures on German losses are a good deal more reliable now than they were in the early days of the aerial war.

Advices from London indicate that the method of interrogating bomber crews has been subjected to continuous refinement and that bomber stations no longer pass judgment on their own claims which, instead, are adjudicated by independent Air Force authorities.

It still is true, however, that formations of Flying Fortresses train so many guns on German fighters that it is almost impossible to prevent several gunners from reporting the downing of the same plane. This is partly offset by the fact that it is impossible to interrogate the crews of downed American bombers, who obviously accounted for some enemies in combat, and these unreported decisions probably counterbalance the duplications.

The integrity of today's figures, says The Christian Science Monitor's Foreign News Editor, now in London, is supported by the knowledge that the United States Air Force has been devising an antidote for new German combat tactics and the results of the Kiel as-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Shaky Control Structure Looks to Senate for Prop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—A rampaging House under Republican leadership, using the device of the legislative rider on appropriation bills, burst into revolt against New Deal domestic measures yesterday and at the close of a tumultuous 10-hour session had made a shambles of various Administration programs, particularly the Office of Price Administration subsidy price roll back.

Today the Administration is looking to the Senate to patch up some of the gaping holes in the price-control structure.

Coupled with the coal crisis, the House revolt established an atmosphere of confusion and uncertainty in the Capital unmatched since the war started.

The House attack was directed particularly at OPA and the Office of War Information.

NRPB Told to Liquidate

Simultaneously, Congress ordered the President's National Resources Planning Board, author of the so-called "American Beveridge Plan" to liquidate itself, and none too politely gave it $50,000 for that purpose.

The House wrote into the $2,800,000,000 War Agency Appropriation bill a series of legislative limitations almost without parallel in recent Congressional history.

In summary, the House:

Barred OPA participation in subsidy programs after July 1. (Vote, 188 to 144. Author, Representative Everett Dirksen (R) of Illinois.)

Barred funds for enforcement of grade-labeling orders or for standardization of food, clothing, or other commodities to aid housewives. (Vote, 140 to 85. Author, Representative August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota.)

Barred funds for roll back of food commodities not at parity. (Vote, 229 to 105. Author, Representative Harry Sauthoff (Prog.), of Wisconsin.)

OPA Funds Slashed

Slashed $35,000,000 from OPA enforcement funds, under a Dirksen amendment, these having previously been cut $12,000,000 from the original budget proposal. The total cut reduces OPA funds, originally set at $177,300,000 by more than 25 per cent. (Vote, 185 to 147.)

Required, in a climax of the attack on "long-haired professors" also led by Mr. Dirksen, that OPA price officials have five years' experience in any business for which they were prescribing price regulations. (Vote, 188 to 144.)

The latter restriction alone would virtually disrupt the whole OPA.

In another part of the same measure, the House slashed out every cent of the appropriation for OWI's domestic branch, amounting to $5,500,000.

This amendment was sponsored by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, with almost solid Republican backing.

Centralized News Agency

OWI's domestic branch operates a centralized Washington news agency designed to eliminate conflict and confusion on information in the Government. The cut yesterday was in addition to a $12,000,-

Continued on Page 14, Column 7

Allies' War of Suspense Baffles Axis Strategists

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This was a week when the course of war hung for a moment in suspense between two phases. It began with a mop-up job in the Sicilian Straits, which belongs to the past. It ends with a big Japanese attack on Guadalcanal and a shift in the British Command in India, which belong to the future.

In between, as though symbolizing the moment of suspended action, King George VI of Great Britain made a ceremonial visit to his troops in Africa—a gesture which at once put the seal of approval on their record in the past and gave them his blessing for the moves that impend.

The final clean-up of the Sicilian Channel islands — Lampedusa, Lampione, Linosa — was widely heralded as the opening of an invasion move against Italy. It could conceivably have that meaning and it certainly worried the Italians. But the true context of the operation is the significance to the supply route through the Mediterranean.

It is particularly significant that although the islands' fall was succeeded by intensive bombing of airfields on Sicily, Axis fears of invasion shifted by the end of the week to the Eastern Mediterranean.

Mediterranean Enigma

The only clear fact was that Allied dispositions and Allied power in the Mediterranean were sufficient to produce the possibility of new moves either in the center or at the eastern end. Both are possibilities fully recognized in Rome and Berlin. And both were possibilities which were underlined generously for Rome and Berlin benefit by such devices as the temporary closing of the Syrian-Turkish border, the presence in Ankara of Admiral Sir John Cunningham, commander of the British Eastern Mediterranean fleet, and bombing operations which were impartial in their application to both parts of the Mediterranean.

If any one thing in the complex European picture added particular weight to either possibility it was the Yugoslavian Cabinet crisis in London which implied special efforts to compromise the long standing factional feud among Patriot groups inside Yugoslavia itself.

Special efforts to end that unhealthy situation seem to suggest the approach of a time when Allied forces may move into that area. The nearer the time comes for landings in the Balkans the more imperative it is to have all the Patriot groups in Yugoslavia working together.

Russian Front Puzzling

The Russian Front remained just as shrouded in uncertainty as the Mediterranean. Localized fighting became fairly intense in the Orel-Kursk area where the strongest German concentrations are reported. It is possible that they are the opening moves in the big campaign. Berlin was either trying to muddy the waters or was indicating very real uncertainty by its propaganda comments on that front. One day it put out the story that Germany would spend the summer on the defensive and the next day it talked about the German offensive being ready to open.

So far as Allied action is concerned the European war still is in the peripheral stage. There is no frontal assault on Hitler's European "fortress" under way, nor anything in the situation which implies that it is coming. Even those observers who expect an Anglo-American landing on the continent this summer generally agree that it will be a landing for a limited objective—such as the establishment of a bridgehead for future development in 1944—and that it will come late in the summer.

The main emphasis of Anglo-American strategy still seems to be on (1) clearing the Mediterranean supply line and (2) softening Germany by air attack: both of which are long range moves.

The one really tantalizing move of the week was the heavy Japanese air attack on Guadalcanal on June 16 in which they lost 77

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Wavell Is Appointed Viceroy of India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—Appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell to succeed the Marquis of Linlithgow as Viceroy of India, announced here today, is only part of a great new plan to make India an offensive base for a mighty Allied assault on the Japanese.

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck is to succeed Field Marshal Wavell as Commander in Chief of India, while an entirely new Allied offensive command is also to be set up there.

Thus India will become one of the most powerful striking bases of the United Nations in the whole of World War II.

Smashing Blows to Come

From it will emanate one of the smashing blows against the Japanese—very different from the limited and unsuccessful Burma campaign which Field Marshal Wavell had to be content to stage this year while first thoughts of the United Nations commands were for the time being concentrated mainly on other fronts.

The British Government has broken precedent so far as India

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Associated Press

Changes in Indian Setup

Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck (left), named Commander in Chief in India, and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, named Viceroy in succession to the Marquis of Linlithgow.

All Falmouth Volunteers To Save Big Berry Crop

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 300 residents of Falmouth, Mass., are engaged today in saving a $250,000 strawberry crop which has been threatened with loss through lack of harvesting labor. From the Postmaster, local businessmen, society women, and housewives, down to the school children whose attractive posters enlisted their aid—these townsfolk also have broken down a long-existing barrier.

A loud speaker in the town square today sounded forth appeals for additional pickers, and tomorrow will see the peak of the Falmouth crop, which normally amounts to half the State's total strawberry production.

For years, Portuguese settlers in the area have built up a nationally recognized reputation for the superior quality strawberries they have grown. But most residents of Falmouth, while they thoroughly enjoyed eating the juicy red berries, paid little attention to the problem of the growers.

In fact, according to Bertram Tomlinson, County Agricultural Agent, who was largely responsible for initiating the neighborhood crop-saving campaign, few in the town realized that, among the 100 leading strawberry-producing counties in the United States, Barnstable County stood 52nd on the list in point of acreage, and 17th in production. Falmouth berries also are famous for their high quality.

Growers Discouraged

However, professional pickers—mostly Portuguese or Bravas—always had been available at harvesting time. But this year, with the majority of these pickers either in the armed forces or engaged in war production work, growers were discouraged. They were on the verge of plowing the crop under when Mr. Tomlinson came to their aid.

Ably assisted by Cornelius Van Tol, Chairman of the local committee, William Peters, President of the Falmouth Board of Trade, and with Granville Beale heading the transportation committee, and Postmaster Charles Morrison helping with arrangements, townsfolk were recruited for the big job of picking nearly 2,000,000 quarts of berries within the short space of three weeks.

A poster contest was arranged among local grammar schools, and under the direction of Miss Nellie Suzedell, Art Instructor, pupils turned out 128 gaily colored posters which local merchants displayed in their show windows.

Prizes Given

Chairman of the Poster Contest, Louis B. Robinson, Agricultural Instructor of the Falmouth High School, distributed prizes which totaled $30 worth of War Savings Stamps.

"Folks came through in wonderful shape," commented Mr. Tomlinson. "Hundreds have registered for the work. All are paid the prevailing rate of four cents a quart, and picking is done every day except Saturday, there being no market on Sunday. Servicemen from near-by barracks who are on leave also have joined in the crop-saving effort," he added.

In answer to the appeal from the growers, Brig.-Gen. M. C. Handwerk, commanding the Anti-aircraft Artillery Training Center at Camp Edwards, granted permission for a daily maximum of 5 per cent of his men to volunteer their services during the emergency.

Hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity, and the sentiment of the men was expressed by Corporal Dan Rogers of Bishopville, S. C. who stated: "This is a swell change from shoving shells into a 90mm AA gun or taking an obstacle course in high speed. Besides getting four cents per box for berries we pick, we can eat all we want. And we are helping the farmers, which is more important."

Through the efforts of these volunteer pickers—many of whom are picking the luscious berries for the first time in their lives—thousands of juicy shortcakes have been saved for New Englanders. The berries, of too high a quality for preserving purposes, are being welcomed in Greater Boston markets in increasing quantities today.

"If the campaign has done nothing else," said Mr. Van Tol, "it has made the town strawberry conscious."

But it has done something else, according to Mr. Peters. The townsfolk are working for the long, almost-ignored Portuguese growers—and they're enjoying it!

Strawberry Crop Saved by Volunteers

By a Staff Photographer

Falmouth Residents Aid in Labor Shortage

When the $250,000 crop of high-quality strawberries in Falmouth, Mass., was threatened with loss because of lack of pickers, residents of the town were recruited to do the harvesting. Upper picture shows some of the volunteer workers on the farm of Felix Costa, in nearby Hatchville. In the lower picture, little Dorothy Van Tol holds a tray and box of the luscious "shortcake makers." Inset: One of the 128 posters drawn by local school children enlisting the aid of townsfolk in the campaign. This was done by Joan Payne, 5th-grader of Woods Hole, Mass., whose father, Lieut. Commander Payne of the U. S. S. Houston, is now a prisoner of the Japanese.

Army Engineers Show Public How It's Done on the Common

Historic Boston Common responded again today to the war call as the Army's Corps of Engineers, aided by tons of the latest in fighting equipment, celebrated its 168th anniversary with demonstrations of flame throwers, walkie-talkies, and mine-laying and detecting devices.

There was even a barrage balloon hovering protectively over the maneuvers, and the old Frog Pond must have quivered a bit in excitement at its latest adventure—the building of a foot bridge across its tranquil waters. Today's demonstrations will be repeated tomorrow.

Officers and personnel of the New England Division of the "Fighting Engineers" were on hand early this morning on the baseball field, swinging troop gliders, jeeps, trucks, and dozens of war machines into place as inch by inch the barrage balloon was inflated.

Opening the two-day demonstrations at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Col. George W. Gillette, New England Division Engineer, and honorary chairman of the anniversary celebration, emphasized the great need for thousands of additional construction men.

War construction is now moving overseas, said Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Assistant Chief of Engineers, as he spoke last night at the opening dinner of the anniversary celebration at the Hotel Statler. He said that the $10,000,000,000 emergency war construction program in the United States is now more than 90 per cent complete.

"Construction workers have proved their ability to complete airfields in this country in record time and are now ready to exercise the same skills in building airdromes all over the world," said General Robins.

"They want to have a part in bridging the streams and building the roads to bear the advancing arms and armies of democracy," he added. "They are welcoming an opportunity to help repair or install water systems, to raise storage and repair depots, to improve port and harbor facilities, to set mines and other obstacles in the pathway of the enemy and to clear pathways for the endless and victorious columns of the armies of the Allies."

The anniversary dinner was given by local construction trade associations, and was attended by more than 1,500. It was pointed out at the dinner that construction workers who have been deferred from military service because of the importance of their work on the home front may now join the Corps of Engineers.

These men will have the opportunity of using the latest construction and building equipment, it was pointed out, much of which will not be available in civil life until after the war.

The following program has been scheduled for "The Fighting Engineers 168th Birthday Celebration" on Boston Common Saturday and Sunday at the ballfield.

Today

2:00 Opening remarks by Colonel Gillette.
2:20 Flame thrower demonstration.
2:30 Walkie-talkie demonstration.
2:45 Camouflage demonstration: sniper suits; garnishing camouflage nets; camouflage of 40 mm. AA gun.
3:15 Mine laying and mine detecting demonstration.
3:35 Barbed wire demonstration: construction of fence; how booby traps are set on such a fence.
4:20 Frog Pond: construction of footbridge; demonstration of water purification and water distillation units.
5:00 to 6:00 Intermission; soldiers will be messed during this period. Also two wounded soldiers recently returned from Africa will be interviewed.
6:00 The program starts all over again just as listed above beginning with the flame thrower demonstration.
6:10 Walkie-talkie demonstration.
6:25 Camouflage demonstration.
6:55 Mine laying and mine detecting demonstration.
7:15 Barbed wire demonstration.
7:45 Frog Pond demonstrations.

Sunday

The gates will be open at 10 a. m. and all soldiers and equipment will be on display. The program for demonstrations begins at 3 p. m.
3:00 Flame thrower.
3:10 Walkie-talkie.
3:25 Camouflage.
3:55 Mine laying.
4:15 Barbed wire.
4:45 Frog Pond demonstrations.

Stars of stage, screen and night club will be on hand during the show also.

John H. Groves

John H. Groves, who passed on in Brookline yesterday, was Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Metropolitan Boston area.

A native of Mt. Vernon, Ill., Mr. Groves had made a career in the Western Union service, having entered it as a messenger at the age of 18, advancing through the ranks until he became superintendent at Denver, Colo., in 1933. He came to Boston as Superintendent in 1936.

During World War I Mr. Groves was a captain in the United States Army Signal Corps and had retained his commission in the United States Army Reserve. Because his work had taken him all over the country as Western Union representative accompanying special trains of Presidents of the United States and other famous persons he had a wide acquaintance.

He was a member and past President of the Rotary Club of Boston, a member of the University Club, the Charles River Country Club, and the Executive Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

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8 New Englanders Listed as Missing In Recent Action

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The War Department announced the names of 140 United States soldiers, including eight New Englanders, who are missing in action.

The New England casualties were in the European and North African areas. Their names, and next of kin:

European Area

Massachusetts

Allaby, Staff Sergeant Raymond H.—Lawson W. Allaby, father, Lowell.
Bader, Staff Sergeant Nahannie—Mrs. Rose Bader, mother, Norwood.
Webster, Staff Sergeant Donald S.—Mrs. Helen C. Webster, mother, Lynn.

Rhode Island

Andruskiewicz, Second Lieut. Bernard—Mrs. Albina E. Andruskiewicz, wife, Pawtucket.

Vermont

Belock, Staff Sergeant Michael H.—Belock, father, Rutland.

North African Area

Connecticut

Hatch, Second Lieut. James W.—James W. Hatch, father, West Hartford.

Massachusetts

Russell, Sergeant Winthrop A.—Mrs. Hope E. Russell, mother, Wollaston.
Simmons, Private Herman L.—Mrs. Almon Simmons, mother, St. Ignace.

World Relations Group to Assemble

The 12th Annual New England Institute of International Relations will be held from July 5 to 14 on the campus of the Andover-Newton Theological School, Newton Center, it has been announced.

Due to wartime conditions, it was explained, the meeting could not be held at Wellesley College as hitherto. About 150 community leaders, including club executives, ministers, and students are expected to attend.

Among the topics to be discussed this year are: Nationalism and world organization; racial problems; economic reconstruction; improving Good Neighbor Policy with Latin America; means of strengthening American democracy. George A. Selleck of Cambridge is director of the Institute.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by George Wheeler, tenor, and Harold Rubens, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

New England Beef Supply Still Dropping

Beef shipments to New England will drop to a new low next week, according to forcasts today by the Regional Office of Price Administration, owing to a drop of 28,000 head in cattle receipts by Western slaughterers.

Frederic W. Lake, Regional OPA Meat Rationing Officer, said that only 10,990,000 pounds of meat—most of it pork, veal, or lamb—had been promised for New England next week by Western packers. This is several million pounds below the normal 12,000,000 pounds needed to meet rationing quotas, and about 4,000,000 pounds below the amount promised for this last week.

Retailers were skeptical today, inasmuch as the 14,000,000 pounds promised for this last week resulted in the greatest shortage on record in the Greater Boston area. Both Mr. Lake and John H. Sullivan, Regional Director of the Food Distribution Administration, were unable to state just what happened to the extra meat that Western packers had assured them was "rolling" toward New England.

Should New England next week receive every pound of the 10,900,000 contained in the latest "assurances," it will still face one of the leanest meat weeks of the war, the lowest since May 3, the OPA said.

The chief factor in the shortage is held to be military seizures, and packers are unable to give reliable estimates as to just how much that is shipped actualiy will reach the civilian trade, it wa sstated.

Meantime, Boston's potato shortage seemed practically at an end, with fresh supplies arriving daily from the South, and in much better condition than was the case earlier in the week.

Strawberries continued high in the markets today, but there is every prospect of cheaper prices within a few days—and not because of OPA price ceilings. Henry J. Silberman, District OPA Price Officer, said that the strawberry season, now about two weeks behind normal, will reach its peak next week, and automatically bring down the prices.

Mr. Silberman added that, because of the extremely short crop season for local strawberries—lasting at most not more than four weeks—no price ceiling arrangements were contemplated. He predicted that additional supplies on the market would cut prices by half next week.

Landlords Told They Must Report Tenancy Changes

Landlords have been reminded that they must report to regional rent control offices any change of tenancy on their property.

Edgar J. Driscoll, New England rent control executive, said some landlords have been overlooking the necessity of this step. "It must be done," he warned, "in all cases where there has been a change of tenancy since the original registration. It is in the interest of tenants to see that it is done, for the form acts as insurance that the rental charge has not been increased."

He suggested that tenants call the attention of the landlord to this regulation when necessary. Change of tenancy must be reported within five days, and the report must be shown to the tenant and signed by him, Mr. Driscoll pointed out.

B. U. Driving Course

A week's seminar in driver training and automobile mechanics to qualify high school teachers for a pre-induction course as a part of the Victory Corps program will be given from June 28 to July 3 by Boston University at its College of Business Administration. The seminar is sponsored by the Boston Automobile Club and the Massachusetts Safety Council.

15 New England Men Lost When Escanaba Is Sunk

Fifteen New England men were lost when the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba was blown up by an explosion of undetermined origin and sank almost immediately while on convoy duty in the North Atlantic, the Navy has announced.

All but two aboard were reported lost. The 718-ton vessel carried a normal complement of 60 officers and men.

Naval officials at Washington said the Escanaba could have been blown up by a mine, a torpedo, or by some internal mishap, but the two survivors picked up by the Coast Guard cutter Raritan said they had no idea what happened. The survivors were Melvin Baldwin, Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, of East Grand Forks, Minn., and Raymond F. O'Malley, Jr., Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, of Chicago.

Commander Goes Down With Ship

Commanding the Escanaba was Lieut. Commander Carl U. Peterson of Newtonville, who went down with his ship.

A native of Lynn, Mass., Lieutenant Commander Peterson graduated from Northeastern University in 1928 and was an Ensign on his graduation from the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., in 1930. He was named a Lieutenant in 1935 and a Lieutenant Commander during the past year. He is survived by a wife and 2½-year-old son.

Other New England men lost were: Lieut (S.G.) Robert H. Prause, Brookline, second in command; Ensign John D. Cameron, Jr., Edgewood, R. I.; Ships Cook Second Class Joseph W. Lucas, Portland, Maine; Fireman Second Class Edward Valentine Tait Wetmore, Jr., New Bedford, Mass.; Radioman Third Class John Allston, Lawrence; Seaman First Class George Joseph Czelusniak, Chicopee; Ensign Woodrow Wilson Wilkins, Revere; Radioman Third Class Arthur Frederick Neale, Boston; Seaman Second Class Ralph McGowan, Medford; Fireman Second Class James Freeman Card, Malden; Lieut. (J. G.) James Sullivan, Brookline; Ensign Robert Edward McGehearty, Everett; Chief Yeoman James F. Davis, Jr., Needham; Storekeeper Second Class James J. Rice, Dorchester.

Cutter Sank Quickly

The announcement of the sinking said that the vessel was torn amidships by the explosion and sank so quickly distress signals could not be sent. Persons aboard the Coast Guard Cutter Storis, which was near the Escanaba when she sank, said a large cloud of smoke went up into the air and the cutter went down leaving only small bits of wreckage.

The Escanaba distinguished itself earlier in the year by rescuing 133 men from a torpedoed ship in the North Atlantic. This was reported previously but the Escanaba was not then identified as the rescue ship.

Rescues were accomplished by members of the crew who went over the side in icy waters to fasten lines around victims of the torpedoed ship and crewmen who went out in rubber suits and towed life rafts to the cutter.

The Navy said that while the Escanaba usually carried a crew of 60 this did not fix the actual number that might have been aboard. Loss of the Escanaba brings to 99 the number of American war vessels reported sunk, overdue, or destroyed to prevent capture in the present war.

Massachusetts Tax Rate Cuts Big Saving to Real Estate

Continued from Page 1

taxes, he points out, are deductible from the Federal tax.

Largely responsible for the excellent financial position of most of the State's communities is the inability of the cities and towns to spend money on capital expenses, roads and other improvements, and the small demands made on public welfare.

Authorized by the 1943 Legislature to invest some of their surplus in War Bonds, cities and towns already have converted $3,000,000, it was disclosed at Commissioner Long's office.

The 1943 rates, with the comparative 1942 levies, follow:

Municipality	1943	1942
Abington	41.00	39.00
Acushnet	36.00	38.00
Adams	31.00	32.00
Agawam	31.00	32.00
Alford	32.00	33.00
Amesbury	40.00	40.00
Amherst	29.00	30.00
Andover	28.00	29.00
Arlington	32.00	35.80
Ashburnham	40.00	40.00
Ashby	25.60	26.60
Ashfield	22.00	20.00
Ashland	29.00	30.00
ATTLEBORO	28.50	29.50
Auburn	31.60	32.60
Ayer	27.60	31.60
Barnstable	22.00	23.00
Barre	39.00	42.00
Becket	43.00	43.00
Bedford	34.00	35.00
Belchertown	39.00	38.00
Belmont	27.20	27.40
Bernardston	28.00	29.00
BEVERLY	37.20	37.20
Bolton	28.00	29.00
BOSTON	41.00	41.00
Bourne	27.00	27.50
Boxboro	17.40	13.80
Boylston	46.40	47.40
Braintree	29.60	31.80
Brewster	22.20	23.70
Brimfield	31.00	35.00
Brookfield	35.60	32.00
Brookline	22.00	23.90
Buckland	18.00	18.00
Canton	35.00	37.00
Carlisle	20.00	21.00
Carver	22.00	18.00
Charlemont	31.00	37.00
Chatham	18.50	20.00
Chesterfield	38.00	38.00
CHICOPEE	38.00	43.00
Chilmark	18.00	18.40
Clinton	44.00	46.00
Cohasset	24.00	24.00
Colrain	30.00	29.00
Concord	32.40	33.40
Conway	28.00	28.00
Cummington	37.00	38.00
Dalton	32.00	32.50
Danvers	38.80	39.20
Dedham	31.00	33.20
Deerfield	24.00	23.00
Dennis	24.00	25.00
Dighton	29.00	31.00
Dracut	43.40	46.50
Dudley	36.50	38.00
Dunstable	29.50	27.00
Duxbury	21.50	22.30
East Bridgewater	33.00	38.00
East Longmeadow	27.00	33.00
Eastham	28.50	28.50
Easton	27.00	29.00
Egremont	18.00	18.00
Erving	20.00	22.00
Essex	32.00	34.00
FALL RIVER	41.40	41.40
FITCHBURG	38.00	38.00
Franklin	30.00	30.80
Freetown	30.50	32.00
GARDNER	28.00	29.20
Georgetown	36.00	37.00
Gill	18.00	18.00
GLOUCESTER	36.20	36.20
Goshold	14.50	14.00
Grafton	48.00	48.00
Granby	24.00	24.00
Granville	24.00	24.00
Great Barrington	25.00	26.00
Greenfield	26.80	28.00
Groton	30.00	32.00
Groveland	39.00	38.00
Hadley	26.00	26.00
Halifax	25.00	25.00
Hamilton	22.00	23.20
Hampden	42.00	43.00
Hancock	25.00	25.50
Hanover	32.00	35.00
Hanson	33.00	37.00
Hardwick	41.00	42.00
Harwich	18.00	20.00
Hatfield	28.00	28.40
HAVERHILL	39.60	40.60
Heath	41.00	42.00
Hingham	24.00	26.00
Hinsdale	48.00	49.80
Holbrook	39.50	39.50
Holden	32.40	34.00
Holland	27.50	27.50
Hopedale	23.00	24.00
Hopkinton	33.00	34.00
Hubbardston	34.60	34.60
Hudson	40.00	41.20
Hull	31.00	32.00
Huntington	38.50	40.00
Kingston	32.50	32.50
Lancaster	38.00	38.00
LAWRENCE	37.60	39.80
Lenox	32.00	33.00
LEOMINSTER	38.00	40.00
Leverett	43.00	45.00
Leyden	32.00	32.00
Longmeadow	25.00	26.00
LYNN	35.80	35.80
Lynnfield	23.80	25.80
MALDEN	41.40	42.40
Manchester	28.00	29.50
Mansfield	29.60	32.40
Marblehead	29.00	31.00
Maylon	32.40	34.00
MARLBORO	38.00	39.50
Mattapoisett	31.00	35.00
Maynard	35.00	35.50
Medfield	35.60	37.00
Mendon	30.00	32.00
Merrimac	45.00	46.00
Methuen	43.70	43.70
Middleboro	34.00	34.40
Middlefield	30.00	30.00
Middleton	32.00	32.00
Milford	38.00	42.00
Millville	43.60	43.60
Monroe	18.00	18.00
Monson	80.00	81.00
Monterey	17.00	18.00
Montgomery	27.00	30.00
Mount Washington	30.00	30.00
Nahant	35.50	37.00
Natick	32.20	34.00
Needham	27.50	28.50
New Ashford	26.00	26.00
NEW BEDFORD	45.80	46.60
New Braintree	30.00	31.00
New Marlboro	26.00	26.00
New Salem	36.00	42.00
Newbury	33.00	34.00
NEWBURYPORT	42.80	46.60
NEWTON	27.00	28.00
Norfolk	28.00	27.00
North Andover	37.00	39.00
North Brookfield	36.00	38.00
NORTHAMPTON	32.00	32.00
Northboro	34.50	36.80
Norwell	36.00	38.00
Norwood	32.00	34.50
Oak Bluffs	27.00	27.00
Oakham	27.50	30.00
Orleans	22.50	23.70
Otis	32.00	34.00
Oxford	42.00	44.00
Palmer	35.00	36.00
Paxton	32.00	32.00
Pelham	24.00	24.00
Pembroke	31.00	32.00
Pepperell	33.60	33.60
Peru	48.00	50.00
Petersham	23.00	21.40
PITTSFIELD	31.40	33.40
Plainfield	44.00	45.00
Plainville	32.00	29.00
Plymouth	31.20	32.40
Plympton	38.00	29.60
Princeton	33.40	30.00
QUINCY	30.00	31.00
Raynham	31.60	32.00
Reading	33.90	36.00
Rehoboth	26.00	28.00
REVERE	46.40	47.40
Richmond	35.00	35.00
Rochester	25.00	25.00
Rockland	35.00	37.00
Rockport	32.00	33.00
Rowe	32.00	33.00
Rowley	35.00	38.00
Royalston	44.50	45.50
Russell	14.00	15.00
Rutland	27.40	27.40
SALEM	33.50	33.50
Salisbury	48.00	49.80
Sandisfield	30.00	30.00
Sandwich	28.80	30.40
Savoy	40.00	54.00
Seekonk	22.00	34.50
Sharon	29.00	29.20
Sheffield	23.00	23.00
Shelburne	26.00	26.00
Shrewsbury	30.40	32.00
Somerset	23.00	23.50
SOMERVILLE	40.40	41.00
South Hadley	30.00	30.40
Southampton	24.00	23.00
Southboro	31.00	31.00
Southbridge	37.00	39.00
Southwick	26.00	27.00
Spencer	41.00	40.00
SPRINGFIELD	34.50	36.20
Sterling	31.00	32.00
Stockbridge	26.00	27.00
Stoneham	28.20	28.20
Stoughton	34.40	36.40
Stow	31.40	30.00
Sturbridge	42.00	42.00
Sunderland	27.00	30.00
Sutton	42.60	42.00
Swampscott	27.00	29.00
Templeton	42.00	44.00
Tewksbury	38.00	38.20
Tolland	28.00	33.00
Topsfield	24.00	24.00
Townsend	29.40	27.60
Truro	16.00	19.70
Tyngsboro	44.00	44.00
Tyringham	25.00	26.00
Upton	45.00	45.00
Wales	39.00	41.00
Waipole	27.00	25.00
WALTHAM	37.40	38.00
Ware	38.00	41.00
Wareham	24.50	24.50
Warwick	25.00	26.00
Washington	26.00	24.00
Watertown	31.80	33.00
Wayland	28.50	28.70
Webster	40.00	43.40
Wellfleet	28.80	28.80
Wendell	28.00	30.00
Wenham	17.40	18.80
West Boylston	30.00	31.00
West Bridgewater	28.00	28.00
West Brookfield	30.00	30.00
West Newbury	40.00	42.00
West Stockbridge	35.00	38.00
West Tisbury	18.80	18.80
Westboro	28.00	26.80
WESTFIELD	39.80	35.00
Westhampton	28.00	23.00
Westminster	34.00	34.00
Weston	31.80	21.80
Westport	31.80	35.20
Westwood	34.00	28.00
Weymouth	23.50	25.50
Whately	35.00	35.00
Whitman	34.00	35.20
Wilbraham	29.00	28.00
Williamsburg	38.00	37.00
Williamstown	26.50	28.50
Winchendon	41.00	44.00
Winchester	26.70	27.20
Windsor	32.00	32.00
Winthrop	27.00	27.40
Worthington	30.00	30.00
Wrentham	27.20	27.20

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderate

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature today and this evening; gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Intermittent light showers; cooler today.

New Hampshire: Cooler today and in south portion tonight. Intermittent light showers today.

Vermont: Intermittent light showers today, becoming more general late tonight. Cooler today.

Massachusetts: Intermittent light showers. Little change in temperature today; cooler tonight.

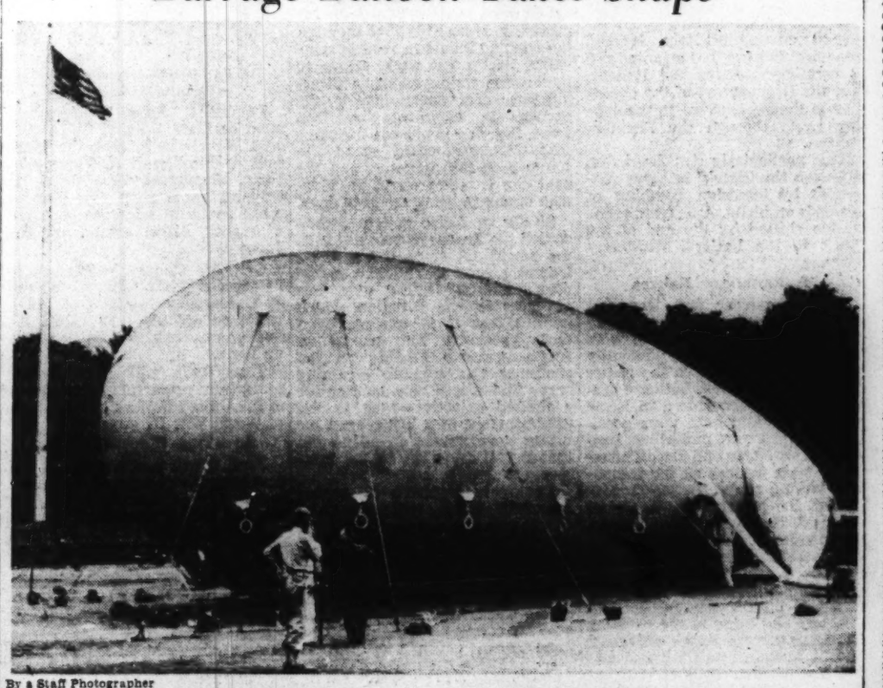
Connecticut and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature today; cooler tonight.

Easiport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 1:17 a. m.; height, 11.8 feet.
Sunday, 1:47 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Monday, 2:02 a. m.; height, 11.8 fet.

Barrage Balloon Takes Shape



By a Staff Photographer

'Fighting Engineers' Stage Two-Day Display of Newest Equipment

Celebrating the 168th anniversary of the Army's Corps of Engineers, a two-day demonstration is taking place on Boston Common beginning this afternoon. Shown above, a barrage balloon is being inflated, after which it will hover protectively over the scene of the exhibitions.

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Marshfield

Confucius once said: "A picture is equal to a thousand words." Adjectives & superlatives fail to describe the hospitable atmosphere of this snug Colonial located on the main street of this sleepy little village of Marshfield Hills. Old beams, panelling & hardware including 3 fireplaces, are but a few features contributing to its charm. Yet, it is strictly modern as regards excellent heating system (coal), 2 baths, modern kitchen, etc. It's really well worth your investment of time, not to mention gasoline, to inspect it. Excellently financed. Five minutes' leisurely walk to Christian Science Church. Price $8000.

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Austin Calls Upon G. O. P. To Back Peace Structure

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont is urging the Republican Party, in whose councils he is an influential force, to resolve its differences over foreign policy by taking the leadership in advocating a strong organization of the United Nations functioning through three agencies able to give the world a secure peace.

These agencies would be a political council, a world court and military power.

Senator Austin's views are being laid before the G. O. P. postwar policy group which Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman, has recently appointed in an effort to give his party coherence and clarity in foreign affairs, and as a member of this new inner-party council the Senator is urging an early and forthright declaration of purpose.

In Senator Austin's judgment it is particularly urgent that the United States crystallize a "settled foreign policy" before it begins negotiations with the other United Nations in the development of the peace.

"Experiment in Peace"

"The ingredients of victory," he declares, "are not limited to unconditional surrender and disarming of the evil forces which enslave entire nations. We are suffering the tragic failure of our experiment in peace without victory and international order without military sanctions.

"Victory connotes the establishment of powerful institutions to guard nations from aggression, and to insure their integrity. Therefore, we fight for more perfection, though not uniformity, of the United Nations."

It is on this premise that the Vermont Senator is urging the Republican postwar policy council to take the initiative—as both sound policy and sound politics—in standing for the establishing of a solid "international organization for strategic security comprising council, court and military power."

Senator Austin is putting before his Republican colleagues on the new postwar committee, whose deliberations are still in the preliminary stage a detailed exposition of exactly what he proposes. He expounds each of the three instruments of international security which he advocates in these words:

Political Council—"Let us start with a council, or similar body, to perform the political functions of republican government. Representation in such council should be the right of every nation that is willing and competent to collaborate in the development of a code of world conduct. Such elaboration of the world government as involves regional federations within the overall organization eventually would be feasible, though I favor starting with a simple implementation of our purpose to work together.

"China, Russia, Great Britain and the United States ought to lead off. They ought to have the will to be and to remain constituents of such a council. Their combined power and prestige would dominate any other probable combination. They flank all of the oceans, and they would furnish the abutments of the great bridges that must cross them. The exclusion or omission of any one of these great states would of itself create the possibility of a new world war.

Will of the Nations

"The association of these Oriental and Occidental states by mere declaration and not because of vital interests would not promise longevity. Now, they are bound together by the common danger of war. Later, for at least two generations, the cement will not be the treaty, or the form of combination. It will be the will of each member to protect and serve its own interest through all for one and one for all action.

"Realism holds us to the cold fact that existing morality of men and governments is impotent to guarantee good behavior of either. Laws with sanctions must be well known and steadfastly adhered to. An administrative body, with power, must be ever present and visible.

"Such would be the council."

World Court—"The structure of this rudimentary world government would be defective without a court of justice.

"The development of a more perfect edifice could include regional courts adapted to special characteristics and demands of local interest. However, I favor starting with a single court having power to hear and decide cases between nations.

"Its jurisdiction, as now envisaged, would be open to any nation and its subpoena would run to any nation. Its decree would depend upon the moral powers of the court. But judgment involving peace should be referred to the council in whom the power is vested to order out the military, to which I refer later.

"The peace that prevails within our great country is nourished by the law solely because the law is made a living spirit through courts of justice backed by force.

"This is our guide, as Americans, in planning our footsteps for peace on earth. To the same purpose would be the application of law by a court or courts to controversies between nations. Without use of arbitration or civil trial there is no other recourse than force alone."

Military Power—"On the principle demonstrated by this war—that peace is indivisible, and that the security of one particular state depends upon the security of the United Nations—it logically follows that military power adequate to overwhelm any violator of the code ought to be available to the council.

"Victory must mean guarantee of a nature which the totalitarian can understand, viz: supreme military power in the United Nations—a might that is right.

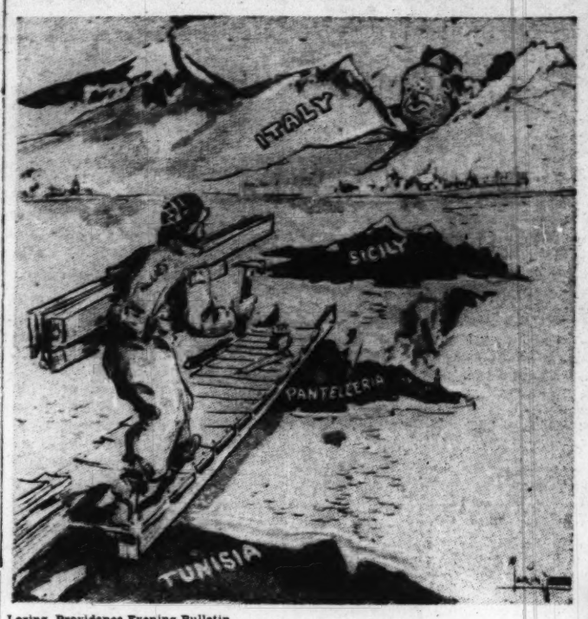
"This would not be a collective military police force. It would be such employment of separate forces as the United Nations now use jointly. This would not be an innovation. United action of our armies is a fact accomplished. It has already been characterized in the mutual confidence, respect, and regard among the various nationals in North Africa, and in the Pacific theater of combat. This demonstration of unity inspires our continued collaboration.

"Occupation of enemy territory will be necessary.

"Promises to send troops there will not be adequate. The council would implement the consideration of geographical, ethnical, and other natural conditions in determining identity of garrisons and questions arising between member nations during the occupancy. This is another potent reason for a council.

"The objective of a peace that prevails would depend on the probity of service of such a body."

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Loring, Providence Evening Bulletin

The First Span

Dorman H. Smith, N. E. A. Service

Yeh, But—?

Effect of Synthetic Rubber In Postwar Trade Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Synthetic rubber is here to stay, and trade and diplomatic officials already are beginning to consider its postwar effect on such matters as world trade, the prewar rubber "cartel," and the wealth and prosperity of the Netherlands Indies.

The possibility that world rubber supplies may be treated like world wheat supplies and controlled by a modernized and liberalized version of the 1934 international rubber cartel is envisaged in some commercial and diplomatic quarters. Most likely, such a program would include representation for consumer as well as producer nations, in line with doctrines suggested at the Hot Springs food conference.

It is the general view that the nation's synthetic rubber factories will by no means be abandoned at the end of the war, no matter how attractive the natural rubber price may be stretched or manipulated. In Canada, C. D. Howe, Munitions Minister, told the House of Commons this week that Canada too would continue to make synthetic rubber after the war.

The possibility is not overlooked in the United States that the wartime development of synthetic rubber could produce a peacetime political lobby able to force Congress to grant tariff protection to the infant industry against natural rubber importations.

Sizable Rubber Bloc

Already, it is pointed out, 11 states have plants turning out butadiene, butyw, neoprene or styrene rubber, while other states are "interested" because of their production of grain or oil, basic ingredients for rubber. These states include the politically powerful Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, California, New Jersey, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Indiana. Under certain favorable circumstances, the rubber bloc could equal in size and influence the present silver bloc.

The question presently debated is, will the synthetic rubber industry ever require tariff protection against natural importations from the Netherlands Indies; British Malaya, or "good neighbor" Latin America? The answer given hopefully at the moment is that it will not.

It is pointed out that synthetic rubber can probably be produced as cheaply or more cheaply than the natural variety, unless the rubber-growing countries drastically reduce their prices. It is also stressed that for many reconstruction years after the war, the demand for rubber substances will be great enough to use all of the synthetic and natural tonnage that can be put on the world market.

Vast Quantities Needed

For as many as five years after the last gun is fired, every scrap of rubber will be in demand for the rebuilding of world transportation. Automobiles will consume vast quantities; aircraft will eat up other tonnages; even the railroads will be building rubber into their rolling stock. After all, global use of rubber ballooned by 1940 to 30 times the 1900 figure, and was more than a third greater than 1935 consumption. The postwar bounce of rubber will be definitely up, it is agreed in all quarters.

It is believed, however, that the two varieties will be highly competitive both as to quality and price. Synthetic rubber will wear longer under certain usages; natural rubber possesses more desirable qualities for other processes.

At the office of William M. Jeffers, America's wartime rubber "czar," it is contended that synthetic rubber, with new chemical improvements, will become so much better than crude that the natural variety won't be wanted at any price. British and Dutch defenders of the natural type reply, however, that the prewar research in Java has shown that natural molecules can also be juggled and new endurances and qualities developed in tree rubber through admixture of special chemicals.

World Outlook Kept

In the matter of price competition, there is talk that synthetic rubber can eventually be produced as reasonably as 10 cents a pound where it is today selling at 30 cents or better. Those familiar with Malayan and Netherlands Indies conditions say that natural rubber could be turned out for as little as five cents a pound, but at an inhuman sacrifice in destitute and overworked natives.

Entering this picture, American foreign policy has its problems ahead. The State Department is anxious to foster increased world trade, which means products from the British and Netherlands Indies possessions, which means rubber. Mindful of the "freedom from want" objective, Washington also will not be anxious to adopt policies which would impoverish a section of the Far East. Simultaneously, however, the United States will wish to preserve its synthetic industries as a measure of national self-defense.

The probability, as foreseen now, is that the rising postwar rubber demand will assure markets for the products of both the test-tube and the jungle. As for competition regarding price, availability, and quality, an international organization including the Americans, Dutch, British and the consumer nations as well—something along the lines of the Food Council contemplated by the Hot Springs United Nations Conference—will, it is believed, solve the problem.

This international body would not be interested in keeping prices high, a policy charged against the prewar rubber "cartel" which included the Netherlands, Britain Thailand, France and the Malay and Borneo Governments. Rather would it seek to gear production to demand, settle questions of costs, and assure that all consumer nations were supplied, so far as their nonwar needs were concerned. Such a program, it is held, would remove a sizable source of possible postwar friction.

Peanuts Plus But Yet It's Not Enough

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sixty-four heavy carloads of peanuts rolled into Chicago in one week recently. That was not unusual. As a matter of fact peanuts are relatively scarce, and they're not coming in anywhere near fast enough. Last year 4,166 carloads, or 1,250,000,000 pounds of the goobers were shipped into the City. But when we're used to seeing and thinking of peanuts in terms of that tiny little handful you get out of the penny machine down at the station, a carload sounds like a lot. Sixty-four carloads is a huge lot.

No, this isn't a war story. That is, we have started out on it with the idea of writing something that has little if anyhing to do with the war. We'll see how it turns out.

Chicago, because it is an industrial center, a transportation center, the site of many large candy factories, and the possessor of the greatest cold storage facilities in the nation, has become also, as a result, the world's peanut center. The nuts are grown chiefly in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Florida. They are sent here, and to other manufacturing and distributing centers, by truck and rail, and even by boat. Of 13 carloads that came into Chicago during that recent week from Florida, seven came by rail and six by boat, up the Mississippi and the Illinois waterway.

Then what happens to them? No, most of them are not put into those penny vending machines. A good share go into peanut butter. About 35 per cent of the entire crop is made into this delicious spread. In 1942 a total of more than 400,000,000 pounds of it was made, over twice the production in 1939.

Why the increase? The Army, of course. There we are—the war angle. You can't get away from it, even in peanuts. Anyway the Government is the largest purchaser of peanut butter. Also nearly 6,000,000 pounds went in 1942 for school luncheons.

One item about which lots of folks have probably heard little is peanut oil. But ask the housewife. She knows. She uses it for shortening. Last year 2,500,000 pounds of peanut oil went into oleomargarine.

One of the largest peanut specialty manufacturers here says he frequently has 75 carloads of nuts in storage—his raw material. He used five carloads a day for the salted variety alone.

Greek Delegate: No Food In Land for Nazis to Take

Latest authoritative information on food conditions in critical areas of Europe discloses a grim picture as described specially for The Christian Science Monitor by the chiefs of several delegations to the recent United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va. Replies to questions submitted by Roscoe Drummond, Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau who attended the Conference, were published on this page June 12 and June 14. The statement of the head of the Greek delegation follows.

By Ambassador Cimon P. Diamantopoulos
Chairman of the Greek Delegation

The fundamental fact about the food situation in Greece is that the country never was able to produce enough food for its people. As I pointed out in my declaration to the Food Conference on May 19, it depended on imports for at least one third of its needs. The supply of bread which constituted 60 to 80 per cent of the food ration in Greece before the war depended to the extent of over 30 per cent on imported wheat.

With the occupation of Greece by the Axis, this part of its food was cut off. Domestic production to meet consumption needs further broke down under the Axis occupation by reason of several factors such as: Slaughtering and requisitioning of draft animals, livestock, poultry, et cetera; shortage of tractors and feed; lack of fertilizers; the taking away or destruction of means of transportation, and the consequent terrific reduction of milk, fats, fruits, animal proteins, et cetera. The splitting-up of the country into isolated regions between the German, Italian, and Bulgarian occupying forces further impeded the distribution of food.

It should be particularly noted that Bulgaria occupied and cut off from the rest of Greece the sections of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace which were the most important granaries of Greece, producing one third of the wheat requirements of the country. On the other hand, fish, a basic food for the island and coastal population, became largely unavailable by the destruction of fishing boats during the Battle of Greece and subsequent restrictions against sea going.

Lastly, there has never been a local production in Greece, and therefore there are now totally unavailable such food items as sugar, coffee, tea, and others.

Partial relief has come to the people of Greece through the well-known plan of shipments of food organized and carried out since last August. Eight Swedish boats have been carrying wheat and other foodstuffs to Greece from Canada and the United States. Under the scheme of relief operating at present, the objective aimed at is to secure for 3,000,000 people out of a total population in Greece of 7,500,000 an amount of food which, together with available home supplies, will secure a maximum of 1,400 calories a day on the average. This diet, however, is almost totally deficient in fats and animal proteins.

The Mixed Relief Commission supervising the distribution of food relief in Greece has confirmed repeatedly that this has not been interfered with by the occupying forces. Nor is the Axis taking away from the Greek people any other food items as against what is being shipped to Greece as relief. In view of the picture described above of the complete devastation and breakdown of agricultural production, there is nothing for the Germans to take away, with the sole exception of olives and olive oil.

During the entire period of occupation, the faith of the people has remained steadfast and fighting and sabotage against the Axis has continued. No abatement of this spirit has appeared, and none is expected. So long as breath remains in Greek bodies, however weak, the fighting spirit will remain unimpaired.

Servicemen in Far-Flung Areas Talk First and Last About Their Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The welfare and preservation of American institutions is of first importance to servicemen in far-flung war areas, according to Miss Helen Hall, director of Henry Street Settlement, who has just returned home here from Australia and the Pacific war zone, where she organized service clubs for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

"Home is the first thing and the last thing they talk about," she told a luncheon gathering of the Greater New York Fund at the Roosevelt Hotel yesterday. "They almost never discuss the war. Their yen for things American whether it's the sound of a voice, a letter or something that looks like an American city, as they described Sydney, Australia, is the most outstanding thing about them.

"Anything we can do to reach the Fund's goal seems small when you see these men face to face," Miss Hall said in connection with the organization's effort to raise $4,500,000 for voluntary welfare and health agencies. The attitude of the men toward any reminder of home emphasized for her the necessity of maintaining the institutions which are a part of the American way of life, she added.

The Fund has raised $3,601,936.48, it was announced at the luncheon, leaving $896,063.52 yet to be collected. Its appeal is limited to business firms and employee groups.

Miss Petry Heads Nurses

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Surgeon General Thomas Parran June 16 announced appointment of Miss Lucile Petry as director of the newly established Division of Nurse Training in the United States Public Health Service. Miss Petry will be the first woman to hold such an administrative position in the Public Health Service, directly responsible to the Surgeon General. She is a graduate of Johns Hopkins School of Nursing and of Teachers College, Columbia University. For 10 years she was Associate Professor of Nursing at the University of Minnesota.

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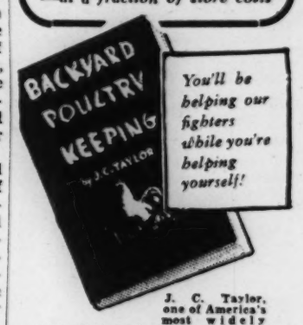

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To Church Insurance Committees
Because your fellow church members have entrusted you with the responsibility of adequately protecting their church home from loss by fire, we offer you this counsel . . . In normal times, as a class we find church property quite likely to be underinsured. Moreover, under today's conditions, because replacement values have soared, the difference between church values and the amount of church insurance carried is likely to be dangerously enlarged—your church stands to lose this in case of a bad fire . . . If you have the slightest doubt regarding the adequacy of your protection, drop us a post card asking for an immediate check-up of your insurance at no cost to you—your local Hartford agent will make it promptly.
Don't handle your church insurance on the sad basis of "too little and too late"—write us NOW.
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Refuge in Canada Will Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian Government will be asked to supply immediate refuge for thousands of oppressed people, to help in their transportation to Canada, and to guarantee the subsistence of many in Europe until such time as they could be brought to this country, according to a resolution passed at the North American Institute conference held here recently.

Discussions centered around the war and the organization of the peace at the conference which was sponsored by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, American and Canadian branches.

The formation of a committee of the North American Institute and allied organizations to draw up a five-year plan for world reorganization and co-operation was suggested in another resolution. Another motion recommended the formation of a group representing Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish denominations in Canada for the naming of the fundamental principles of peace and postwar reconstruction. Both motions carried a rider stressing the importance of educating public opinion to the acceptance of the principles drawn up.

The round-table on political reorganization urged the importance of continuing conferences on the line of the food conference to discuss the machinery of international political collaboration.

Laurel Is State Flower

The State flower of Pennsylvania is the mountain laurel.

And Now a Center for Women in Service

Women's Activities

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At last, a Servicewomen's Center in Boston!

"It's just what we need," exclaimed a delighted young Spar and a Wave as they looked in on preparations for the opening of the new room at 140 Clarendon Street. The formal opening is set for June 27 and the committee, headed by Mrs. Felix Whitman Knauth, is busy with preparations including the interviewing of prospective volunteer hostesses.

"Oh, and a grand piano!" exclaimed the Wave in another burst of enthusiasm, heading straight for it and making its keys dance the moment she touched them.

Nothing could have pleased the committee more. It was a preview of the enjoyment they expect the girls to have from the room.

"This is your room," she told them—and there was no doubt that they felt at home in it even with covers still on the big davenport and none of the little things like magazines and flowers around that will give it a real homey feeling.

The room was one of several offered for the purpose to the USO Committee for Women in Service, headed by Mrs. Sydney Harrison. It was offered by the Y. W. C. A. and was chosen from among the others because of its central location and the many facilities of the "Y. W." which are available to the girls in the same building if they desire to take advantage of them. The "Y.W." has likewise provided the piano for the room, but all the activities will be entirely under the USO and will have no connection with the Y. M. C. A. program. There is a separate entrance for the clubroom so that the servicewomen will feel it entirely their own, says Mrs. Knauth.

Officers of her committee are Mrs. Ronald W. Cordingly, Vice-Chairman in charge of the volunteers and schedule, and Mrs. Philip R. Morss, Treasurer. Hostesses will serve in three shifts, from 11 a. m. to 2:30; from 2:30 to 6:30, and from 6:30 to 11 p. m., the closing hour. All who volunteer for this service must be identified with some organization and have proper credentials.

Also on Mrs. Knauth's committee are Mrs. Lawrence Damon, who is in charge of setting up the information desk; Mrs. Walter M. Earley, who represents the American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Joseph B. Nathan, representing the Jewish Welfare Board; Mrs. Frederic W. Sheehan, representing the League of (Roman) Catholic Women; Mrs. Frank F. Vorenberg, Mrs. Paul D. White, Mrs. John Hill, Mrs. Philip Eiseman, Mrs. Phister Cowin, and Miss Mary L. Clendenin.

Mrs. White is in charge of the furnishing of the room which is now nearly completed, although a few things are still needed. Half a dozen card tables could be used; as could good Victrola records, and sheet music for the piano. Magazine and newspaper subscriptions also would be welcomed.

Mrs. Knauth, in mentioning the need for the tables, music and records, emphasized the fact that any that are offered to the committee must be in first class condition. No cast-off things should ever be offered to servicemen's or servicewomen's organizations, she pointed out. The best is hardly good enough for the men and women who have left their homes to serve their country for the duration.

In addition to being open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. daily, including Sundays, the center will be a place where dances and other parties will be given for the enlisted women in the military services.

By a Staff Photographer

At the New Servicewomen's Center

The grand piano in the new center to be opened by the USO June 27 at 140 Clarendon Street makes it an attractive place for Helen Tainter of the Waves (at the piano), who played with a dance orchestra at night and kept books in the daytime out in Nebraska before she joined the Waves. Her home is now in Marianna, Ark. With her is Spar June Day, of Forty Fort, Pa., and standing by are members of the USO committee (left to right): Mrs. Philip R. Morss, Treasurer; Mrs. Ronald W. Cordingly, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Felix Whitman Knauth, Chairman.

For Russian War Relief

Open House Day will be held in Cambridge, Wednesday, June 23, when a tour of houses, dating from 1685 to 1942, will be sponsored for the benefit of Russian War Relief. Tickets may be purchased in advance at the drug stores on Harvard Square.

The houses will include the Read House (1726) at 55 Brattle Street, which is owned by Radcliffe College; the Frost House, 12 Ash Street, where the garden and aviary are features; Hall House, at 11 Hawthorne Street, built in 1790, where a collection of antiques may be seen; Longfellow House, 105 Brattle Street; the Hill house, 121 Brattle Street, a handsome example of modern architecture; the Koch House, 4 Buckingham Street, also modern, built in 1938, and the historic Lee House, 159 Brattle, which is the oldest on the street, having been built in 1685.

Revere Garden Party

The War Relief Committee of the Revere Women's Club, Mrs. George Sweetnam, Chairman, will hold a garden party on the grounds of Mrs. Austin Kimball's home, Cushman Avenue, Revere, on Wednesday, June 23. Luncheon will be served and games played. The proceeds will go to the Yarn Fund of the club from which yarn is purchased for the warm garments knit for men of the armed services.

Last year 500 knitted garments were made by the Club under the supervision of the War Relief Chairman and Mrs. Alva C. Jefts, President of the Club.

Mrs. John Palmer is Chairman of the day, assisted by Mrs. Harry Hoisington and Mrs. John Brown.

Garden Club of Winthrop

The Garden Club of Winthrop will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. George Floyd, 46 Gress Street, on Monday, June 21st, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Louis Cobb will present a paper on "Nine months of Garden color." The flower exhibit in charge of Mrs. Howard S. Reynolds and Mrs. William H. Risk will be an arrangement of roses, to be judged by Mrs. Harry D. Hamilton and her committee.

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Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, June 20

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 21

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, June 20

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Church Convention Off

The 122nd annual convention of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States (Swedeborgian) will not be held this year, but instead a convocation of delegates from all bodies in the church will convene in Cambridge, Mass., June 21 to 23. Only twice since the Church's beginning has the annual convention been omitted, during the Civil War and in World War I.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Anglo-American Half-Hour. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—The State Presents. Theaterland's tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRX—9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

For Sunday, June 20

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—5:15 p. m.—Marimba Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—3:30 p. m.—From St. Martin-in-the-Fields. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-up. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Answering You. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 49.1m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's FM Program

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ music.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They Might Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—Orchestra and Vocalists.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You"; British-American two-way talks.
5:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John P. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

More Berthing Promised For Cargo Vessels

Log of the Port of Boston

Berthing space will be provided for commercial cargo vessels coming to Boston despite the wide use of piers for Government vessels and cargo.

This in effect is the reaction of Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding officer of the Boston Port of Embarkation, to recent reports that it had been necessary to divert some commercial cargo ships from Boston owing to lack of berthing space.

Boston shipping operators are today voicing satisfaction with the co-operative attitude of General Kells, who has given assurance that berthing space for such vessels would be provided through a berth allocation committee at the Army Base Terminal, made up of representatives of the Navy, War Shipping Administration and the Army. Notice to this effect has been given Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Meals Promoted

Frank M. Meals who has served as the Coast Guard's Captain of the Port of Boston for some time, holding the rank of Commander in the Coast Guard, is now wearing four stripes on his shoulder straps. The promotion, giving him the rating of Captain, permits the use of that title in his own right as well as by virtue of his office of Captain of the Port.

Fund for Field Offices

Appropriation of $295,000 has been provided in the Senate appropriations bill for maintenance of the 30 field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce throughout the country it is understood although $430,000 was requested. The House previously had omitted an appropriation for this branch of Government work which would have meant the closing of the field offices. Protests virtually flooded Congress, particularly from New England.

Office Moved

Arthur J. Doyle, General Agent for the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co., at Boston, has moved his office from Pier 2, South Boston, where it has been located for many years, to the Boston Chamber of Commerce building, owing to the Government now using Pier 2. The passenger and freight service formerly provided by the company between Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, was discontinued some time ago.

Inspectors Needed

Ship construction inspectors, with classification ranging from Senior Inspector to Inspector and Associate Inspector, are wanted by the United States Civil Service Commission. Optional positions as electrical and mechanical inspectors and inspectors of steel hulls and wood hulls, are open for appointments.

Victory Ships

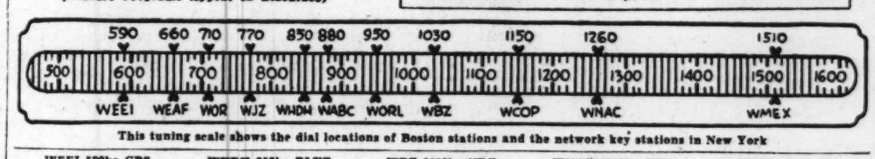
With Government contracts awarded for construction of 411 Victory Ships, mass production of which is expected to be under way by this fal. Boston and other shipping interests today learned some of the details of the newly designed type of merchant ship. The Victory ship was designed by the Maritime Commission as an improvement on the Liberty Ship, faster, with finer hull lines, and equipped with turbine-gear propulsion machinery of more than twice the horsepower of the reciprocating steam engine used in the Liberty Ship.

Leon Stone.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Voisey Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party.	Monitor Views the News
12:15 dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party.	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Melodies for Strings	Jerry Jerome's Orch.	Council for Democracy
1:30 News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Serenade	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 from Buffalo	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	Giants baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 National Hillbilly	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Boston Coast Guard-El-
2:45 Championship	Speakers	Harold Fleming, talk	Giants baseball game	lis Island Coast Guard
3:00 Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves - N. Y.	baseball game
3:15 Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Giants baseball game	Boston Coast Guard-El-
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit	George Hicks Reporting'	News; Winthrop Salute.	Boston Braves - N. Y.	lis Island Coast Guard
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Giants baseball game	baseball game
4:00 Army Engineers	Saturday Concert: Sylvia	Matinee in Rhythm	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Boston Coast Guard-El-
4:15 Program: speakers	Marlowe: harpsichord;	Sports program	Sports Program	lis Island Coast Guard
4:30 United We Stand	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music;	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:45 United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:00 Nadia Reisenberg;	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Judy Garland, songs
5:15 Simeon Bellison	Revue; Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:30 Army Emergency	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:45 Bill Eliot, songs	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News Service
6:00 News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Glenn Miller's Or.	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 and soldier talent	A. Templeton: "Home"	'Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45 News Comments	"Waves of Melody"; U.	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Guy Lombardo's	S. Navy (Waves) Prgm.	"For This We Fight":	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15 Orchestra	Message of Israel	Postwar Planning; g'sts	London; variety progrm	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15 Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30 Bobby Lobby:	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Truth or Consequences":	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45 Bobby Lobby: News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Rudolph Ringwall, cond.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire:	Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Ray Rich, News	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Thomas L. Thomas;	Classical Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	drama; Henry Weber's	Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; Music	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speakers	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Duke Ellington, cond.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Todd Grant, news
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Newsreel of the Air	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News: World War II	Meet the Band	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:00 News: Major Eliot	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Edwards' Or.; Master	Newscast	Which Can Do? drama.	Dick Todd's Orchestra.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma":	Day's End: music
11:45	Elmer Davis, talk	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music: News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 "Date"; Drama	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30 "Bright Horizons";	Walter Duranty, Int.	'Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Hits and Bits"	"David Harum"; sketch	"Party"; Imog. Wolcott.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent";	Farm and Home Hour;	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday";	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful";	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensem.	Keys to Melody	Council for Democracy
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days: musicale	Beverly Mahr, songs	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00 Serial drama	"Home Topics"; Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Jewish Philanthropies;	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"; sk.	orchestra; speaker	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Piano and Organ prgrm	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Cheer-Up Gang'; variety	Lou Breese's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	'Cheer-Up Gang'; variety	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Count Basie's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Lucky Hampton's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Sonny Donham's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	'Highway Patrol'; drama	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15 Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Hollywd's Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings.	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 "Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	The First Reader	Mystery Hall: drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama	Clement Norton; talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 "Say, 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Drama Show"; Essays
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	in Drama
9:00 Theater: Ronald	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Lily Pons, soprano; Don-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Offen-
9:15 Colman, Edna Best	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	ald Voorhees' Orch.	News Service	bach's "Galete Pari-
9:30 in "In Which We	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	sienne"
9:45 Serve"	Orchestra; Short Mystery	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: Chas. Boyer,	Raymond Gram Swing	Joseph E. Davies, talk	Raymond Clapper, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 "Back Street"	Gracie Fields, songs	Joseph E. Davies, talk	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Musical program
10:30 Orden Nash; Guy	"Music of the Masters";	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Allen Miller's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	"Fats" Waller's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15 News; Eric Sevareid	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	'Manpower, Ltd.; speaker	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
11:30 Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free; Inter-	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45 Works of Music	Stars in Revue	American Univ. of Air	news reports	Day's End: News

Legion Auxiliary Rallied To Role in Civic Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 19—The American Legion Auxiliary, on the whole a conservative body of women, is being stirred to vigorous activity on at least one issue upon which it has heretofore been silent—that of women's part in civic life. Mrs. Alfred J. Mathebat, National President of the Auxiliary, who is attending the Twenty-Fourth annual convention of the Massachusetts Department here, told her audience at last night's banquet in her honor, "It seems to me shameful that the Legion Auxiliary has not come out strongly before to urge women to take more active part in civic affairs

"We are not worthy to be the inheritors of this democracy after the war, unless we take advantage of the privileges democracy has given us," the energetic Californian declared.

"I don't mean by that," she went on, "that you women need all run for public office. What I mean is that each one of us should take an active intelligent interest in what our Government does or fails to do."

Mrs. Mathebat, who came to Swampscott yesterday direct from Kansas City and the Missouri Department convention, stressed the importance of mothers in the solving of the juvenile delinquency problem that faces the country. "Women with children should stay at home until the nation's emergency reaches the point where they are really needed in industry," she asserted, "not jump right into industry at the first hint.

"We have always had juvenile delinquency, but the war would not have brought such an increase in juvenile crime if the mothers of the country had stayed at home and fulfilled their first duty to their children."

Mrs. Mathebat also told her hearers that she felt one of the best ways they could help the war effort was to stop taking lightly the women's auxiliaries of the armed services. "We've got to stop joking about the Waacs and the Waves," she said vehemently, "and more important still, we've got to stop spreading unsavory stories about them which have absolutely no foundation in fact." She pointed out that these stories have actually retarded recruiting in the women's services.

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, was the other guest speaker at last night's dinner.

The National Commander told the Auxiliary members that the American Legion had these three wartime mandates:

"To win the war in the quickest possible time; to win the peace which should be a dictated and not a negotiated peace; and, finally, to bring servicemen back, rehabilitate them, supply them with jobs, education and the country's protection."

Referring to the possibility of a negotiated peace, Mr. Waring said it would not be fair to our country and would probably result in another war 25 years from now.

During his speech the National Commander, who returned several months ago from an eight-month flight to all the war fronts, particularly praised the troops of Lieut. Gen. George M. Patton, whose wife was a guest at the head table.

The convention held its concluding session this morning. New department officers were installed by the retiring president, Mrs. Walter M. Earley. A ribbon was presented to Mrs. Thomas P. Conway, retiring National Executive Committeewoman, and a diamond pin and ribbon to Mrs. Earley.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Without Love," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Starring Constance Bennett. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

French Military March from Algerian Suite ..... Saint-Saëns
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Serenade for String Orchestra ..... Mozart
Warsaw Concerto (in one movement) ..... Addinsell

Piano: Leo Litwin
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Irish Air from County Derry
Arranged by Percy Grainger
Estudiantina Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Up the Street," March ..... Morse

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by George Wheeler, tenor; Harold Rubens, pianist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2:05; 5, 8. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Major Barbara." 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "The Life of Schubert." 1, 4:35, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:11, 4:06, 7:01, 10:06. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 8:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 1:15, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Sins of Children," Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 6:53, 9:54. "Russians at War." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:28.

Metropolitan—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:42 a. m., 3, 6:18, 9:36. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:11 a. m., 1:29, 4:47, 8:05.

Modern—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Bataan," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:40, 6:55, 10. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Merchant Seamen," "Invasion of Europe." "Wild Horses," "Aqua Thrills," "A Message from Malta," "Boobs in the Night," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:25, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 6:50, 9:20.

Scollay—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

State—"Bataan," Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "Let's Have a Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Telepix—"Malta." "Air Force Band." "The Merchant Marine." "Superstitions." "Pete Smith." "Canoeing at La Salle." "The Malay Straits," news digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Ghost on the Loose." Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Two Weeks to Live." Lum and Abner. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Uptown—"Taxi, Mister." William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville 1:10, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:16, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — **Capitol**: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. Continuous from 1:55-11.
Allston: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Sombrero Kid." Don Barry. 1:45, 5.
ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin.
Regent: "Silver Skates," P. Morrison, Kenny Baker. "Power of the Press

Need of Religion Stressed For the New World Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 19—Success of the United Nations' efforts to build a new civilization after the war depends on three things, one of which is a willingness to take into account the fact that God and the things of religion must be taken into account, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk told members of the Wellesley College graduating class today.

Dr. Van Kirk, Executive Secretary to the Department of International Justice and Good Will, gave the baccalaureate sermon this morning in the Memorial Chapel. His daughter, Marcia, is a member of the graduating class.

The other two things which Dr. Van Kirk saw as vital steps in building a new world civilization were: first, a deflation of the personal ego; and second, understanding of the gradualness of social change.

"The new world is suffering today from an undue exaltation of the personal pronoun," Dr. Van Kirk said. "Hitler talks incessantly about 'my' battle. The Nazi dictator keeps telling the German people about the New Reich which he proposes to make available to his mythical master race. Mussolini stands upon his balcony in Rome and rants about the new Italian Empire which he will construct; the restoration of the prestige and power of the ancient Caesars for which he will be responsible.

"Far from accomplishing these ends Germany sees her cities destroyed and Italy stands upon the edge of the abyss. It is devoutly to be desired that the winning of the war by the United Nations will result in a stoppage of the current mania of self exaltation. The world has had about as much of this adulation of self as it can stand. Nor can the peace be won upon the basis of any one person's point of view."

"The world of tomorrow will not be a Churchill world nor a Roosevelt world nor a Stalin world. It will be, if anything, a people's world. Pride of individual opinion must not stand in the way of winning the peace.

"At Paris, at the close of the first world war, the negotiations took the form of a personal debate as to whether or not Wilson's views or Lloyd George's views or Clemenceau's views were to prevail. This must not happen again. And it can only be prevented from happening as the people themselves make articulate a public opinion that will be sufficiently persuasive and powerful to overrule the caprices and pet schemes of individuals, regardless of who those individuals may be.

"In the second place, the success of postwar planning depends upon our capacity to adjust ourselves to the principle of the gradualness of social change. This is not conservatism. This is realism. Social reformers and more particularly our college graduates are generally in too big a hurry to remake the world. The early Christians thought the Kingdom of Righteousness would be quickly established. But Jesus knew otherwise. He talked about the cultivation of the soil, the sowing of seed and after that, and only after that, the harvest.

"We are forever wanting to reap the harvest before the harvest is ready. . . . We cannot expect nations, in a single step, to move the long distance from where thy now are to some grandly conceived parliament of man. This is not to rule out those rare moments in history where progress is achieved by the leaping method. But when we are planning not for years but for centuries it is well to take into account the gradualness of social change.

"In the third place it will be necessary in the future, more than in the past, to take God into account. Our contemporary civilization has been almost wholly secularized. We have depended almost entirely upon human skill and human resources. It has now been demonstrated that a God-divorced education is incapable of producing a world fit for humans to live in. The new world order calls not only for the elimination of the Hitlers and the Mussolinis, it calls at the same time for the enthronement of God in the processes of government, education, and science."

Physical Darkness Dispelled Through 'Inner Light'

Blind Girls Enjoy Camp Allen in the Pines — a Kiwanis Project

This attractive camp is located on a 12-acre tract of pines and open fields in Bedford, N. H., and each summer provides a stimulating "open air" existence for some 30 to 40 girls from Massachusetts and neighboring States. Shown above is the swimming pool and pine grove, and in the inset one of the camp buildings.

World War I Fashion Show To Accent Trimness of Waac

They were singing "Bring Back My Daddy to Me," "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France," "Over There" and "Smiles"; the Liberty Loan and War Savings Certificates drives had swung into action, and "meatless," "wheatless" and "fuel-less" days had been proclaimed back in 1917 when the first Signalette—counterpart of the modern Waac—timidly, perhaps, donned her new uniform as a pioneer woman member of the armed services.

This Signalette uniform is one of a group of World War I uniforms that New Englanders will see modeled at the fashion show comparing uniforms of 1917 with those of 1943 at the Four Freedoms War Bond Show being held all next week on the eighth floor of the William Filene's Sons building.

It probably was with many qualms but much courage that the World War I women put on these service uniforms. Suffragism was a powerful issue then and Irene Castle, of the Vernon Castles dancing team, had just launched the truly daring fad of "bobbed hair"

The trim smart Waac who follows the Signalette is bound to snap the audience's attention to the progress in womanhood with her "service-length" hair, almost-to-the-knee uniform skirt, and visored hat really designed for her and her soldier-sisters.

Helen Virginia Meyer, fashion historian in charge of this pageant, which is to be given twice daily for the six-day run of the show, is to give the commentaries as 30 girl models display the various uniforms.

The modern housewife who saves kitchen fats, flattens tin cans, and collects discarded rubber today serves her country as well as Betsy Ross of the Revolution, Miss Meyer believes. Betsy Ross, she says, sewed every day, and when she stitched some stars and stripes together for General Washington, it may have been just another bit of needlework for her, rather than a historic event, she said.

The feminine Victory gardener or Land Army recruit, Miss Meyer stated, is bound to get a big laugh from seeing the comparison between a "farmerette" of the World War I and her own slack-garbed self.

In conjunction with the pageant, Filene's windows are to display the miniature figures of the "Fighters of Two Wars." The costumes are authentic reproductions made according to Government specifications. Many months of research went into these small uniforms, and it took 10 months of actual sewing to make them. There are 64 miniatures, on which each detail of costume is exact, down to the buttons and laces on the shoes.

F. B. I. Bureau Chief Asks Aid For Juveniles

EASTERN POINT, Conn., June 19 (AP)—An F. B. I. Bureau chief told the American Legion today that "enemy espionage in this country has been and now is under control," but he asked for aid in stamping out the delinquency he said was on the increase among juveniles.

"Getting them (juveniles) to work is the job of such thoroughly American organizations as the American Legion and other civic organizations," said Richard H. Simons, head of the F. B. I. office in Connecticut, in a speech prepared for the Legion's State Convention.

"The results of the fact that young people have become restless during the war has shown itself in our Washington files," he said. "When neglect is added to this restless spirit, the youth of the country becomes bored and bewildered, wayward and wild."

Mr. Simons presented these statistics: Arrests of girls under 21, an increase of 55 per cent in 1942 over 1941; arrests of girls for drunkenness, 40 per cent increase; for disorderly conduct, nearly 70 per cent; for prostitution and commercialized vice, 64 per cent; for vagrancy, 124 per cent.

Arrests of boys under 21 decreased 3.6 per cent, Mr. Simons said, "but when we consider the hundreds of thousands of boys under 21 who have been inducted into the armed forces we see that this small numerical record decrease really represents a large relative increase."

Camp Life Benefits for Blind Disclosed by Kiwanis Project

Early this summer the 12 acres of pines and open country in the midst of which Camp Allen for the Blind, at Bedford, N. H., is located, will welcome for the 12th consecutive season as happy a group of girls as ever spent a vacation in New England.

There will be from 30 to 40 in all, mostly from Massachusetts and neighboring States and some, very likely, from more distant sections of the country. One will even come from Mexico City. They will be there as guests of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, which has taken this project under its sponsorship.

The fact that these girls are blind, or have such defective vision that they cannot attend the regular schools, will not for a moment cast a shadow on the joys of the outdoor life which they will lead. For Camp Allen has conclusively proved that, under proper supervision and with understanding care, no distinction can be made between blind and "sighted" girls as far as their capacity to enjoy camp life is concerned.

Forsaw Benefits

Many had questioned the value of such natural environments for the blind. And only a few of those engaged in the care and education of the blind foresaw the benefits to be derived from camp life, among these being Dr. Edward E. Allen, Director Emeritus of Perkins Institution for the Blind, at Watertown, Mass.

Dr. Allen's views so impressed a group of Boston businessmen with whom he was associated that, in June, 1932, after the donation of a suitable tract of partly wooded land and a successful fund-raising campaign, a camp embodying his ideas and bearing his name was built and opened for use.

Thomas L. Hinckley, of the Department of Corporations and Taxation, Division of Accounting, Room 246, State House, Boston, who receives contributions for carrying on the camp, reports today that, after 11 seasons, there is no longer any question as to the value of camp life in promoting the mental and physical development of the blind.

All the benefits experienced by normal children have been reflected in the results of life at Camp Allen, he says. In addition, its beneficaries experience a joy in their new surroundings which is not as a rule granted to those who can see. The blind "see," too, he says, with a spiritual refinement which the rest of us cannot approach, but which is clearly evident from the written compositions which Camp Allen guests generally leave behind them at the end of their vacation.

Operating Costs

During the past five years, operating costs have averaged about $2,500 annually. This is equivalent to nearly $2 a day for every camp guest. One-third of this amount is chargeable to meals, the cost of which includes the value of donated provisions.

A visit to Camp Allen reveals nothing at first which distinguishes it from dozens of other summer camps for young people in New Hampshire. There are the same camp buildings, half hidden among the trees and painted the familiar "barn red"—one of them a large all-purpose bungalow type building containing the main dormitory, social hall, and kitchen, and the rest smaller cottages used for sleeping purposes or for storage.

Most of the buildings are on the crest of a gentle slope from which a stone-lined path winds down to a modern concrete swimming pool. Scattered among the trees are outdoor ovens, seats, and various shady spots where during the hot summer afternoons the campers gather to tell stories, write, sew, read their Braille books, or simply rest.

Even as the visitor strolls about the premises he will not be aware, for a time, of any abnormality in its occupants. They are healthy-looking girls of from 8 to 18 years of age; they stroll about through the trees without any apparent difficulty; they occupy themselves with various craft projects or personal tasks; three or four of them may be gathered around the piano in the social hall learning a new camp song that one of them has just written.

The crowning event of the day is the Campfire Circle—a very moving ceremony. The entire camp personnel joins in this, all grouping themselves around the campfire in front of the main building just as the sun is setting. There, in the cool shadows of early evening, they sing the songs that never grow old, as well as new versions prepared by some of the more imaginative campers. Few visitors from the "outside" leave the circle with dry eyes.

Victory Gardeners Get Hints On Sowing Seed in Dry Weather

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sowing seeds in warm dry weather for late or short-harvest crops demands the taking of certain precautions. One of these is to make deeper drills than you did earlier in the spring, and to soak the soil thoroughly along them

Next, you need to protect the row by covering it in some way. This is to keep the soil from baking in the sun or hardening after a rain, for through a hard crust baby seedlings cannot push.

One way of covering is to shade the row with boards. These can be raised an inch or so above the row, on pieces of wood. Another use of boards is to lean them toward each other to meet above the row, staking these to avoid their falling on the seedbed. In both cases they should not remain all day after the seeds are up.

A third way of shading is to cover the rows with paper or burlap. The burlap can be kept damp by watering carefully. Air should, however, be allowed to circulate through whatever shelter arrangement you make, to avoid any likelihood of damping off—a fungus disease that forms on wet unventilated soil.

And here is one of two cases in the Victory garden where sprinkling is good. Little seedlings, once up, need daily sprinkling with a fine gentle spray. (The other case for sprinkling is pepper plants, which thrive under it.) Except in these two cases a dust mulch is best for all parts of the Victory garden. It allows the air and rains to penetrate.

Already some of the early planting is being harvested and the space will soon be ready for other crops. In succession or second crop planting, it is well to remember that root crops should not follow root crops, or leaf crops follow leaf crops. For example, turnips or carrots should not follow radishes, nor fall spinach, lettuce.

Here are a few suggestions for succession crops, making the small garden yield double, provided the soil is enriched to support them:

Follow radishes with string beans, early peas by turnips, carrots, or beets; early beans by late carrots or beets; early lettuce by tomatoes or beans; young onions from sets by peppers.

Companion planting is mixing a quick harvesting crop with a slow-harvesting. For example, radish and parsley seed can be planted at the same time in a row, for the radishes germinate quickly and are harvested before the parsley needs the room. Cabbages between rows of radishes or parsnips or beets between rows of fast-growing spinach are further examples.

Carnival for Servicemen

An "inter-club" carnival for all servicemen is planned for Sunday, June 27, at Cedar Hill in Waltham by the International Institute of Boston. The program includes field games, community singing, and folk dancing.

She Trains Her Tomatoes

Wide World

Makes Them Climb Up Strings

But they'll grow this way and follow the string up to the overhead structure. This method is a great space saver and has enabled Mrs. Sydney Kensinger of Melrose, Mass., to place 45 plants in a 40 foot row by alternating them back and forth from the center line. A small stake alongside the plant secures the string at the ground. The string is wrapped around the plant and tied to the wooden structure at the top. Removing the sucker shoots from the plants will enable them to climb to a height of about five feet and the plants should bear fruit earlier than if left close to the ground.

Attorney Resigns Enforcement Job

John M. Russell, Massachusetts Office of Price Administration Enforcement Attorney, who for the past year has led successful fights against poultry "black markets" in this area, and more recently has been active in the enforcement of the ban against nonessential driving, last night announced his resignation from the OPA to re-enter private law practice.

Mr. Russell will become a trial attorney with the firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge, and Rugg.

In breaking the "black market" in poultry, Mr. Russell and his staff of investigators found more than 100 Massachusetts concerns involved, but narrowed down the illegal ring to six individuals. All six of these men have been prosecuted and convicted, Mr. Russell said.

Boston District OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan is expected to announce Mr. Russell's successor on his return from Washington today.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L" and "M" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire on this date.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue-stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—July 1—Last day to purchase $5 stamp.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Bay Staters Urged To Honor Russians

Massachusetts citizens were urged today by Governor Saltonstall to take part in "Aid to Russia Day" which will be observed Tuesday, June 22.

"On the 22nd day of this month it will be two years since the Russians have withstood the full onslaught of the Nazi hosts," the Governor said. "During this period, their losses will have run to millions, not to speak of the homeless, and orphans. Much fertile land and many great cities have fallen before the invaders. But the Red Army has held back and driven back the best that Germany could send against them. Russia has absorbed much of the punishment, destroyed most of the enemy, and given to the United Nations two invaluable years in which to gather their forces for the attack.

"We, in this country, have helped them all that we could and have even strained our resources to do so, but our contribution has been small in comparison to theirs. It is, therefore, only fitting that we should set aside June 22 as 'Aid to Russia Day.' It will give us another opportunity to say to the Russian people that we honor their fighting spirit, and that together we will go forward to victory."

Civilian Defense News About New England

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

The dimout regulations are being observed throughout the designated area with a few exceptions, those being defense installations and some householders and storekeepers, according to C. Irving Dwinell, blackout officer for the New England CD region, who has been tracking down skyglow ever since, and prior to, the time the rules became effective.

He finds that some persons who raise their shades or leave doors open in order to have ventilation neglect to shield their lights at the source. Mr. Dwinell's findings are based on reports made to him by the Coast Guard, and on frequent offshore cruises he makes at night up and down the New England coast. From points in the sea lanes he measures the intensity of skyglow by means of an instrument called a low-brightness meter, and locates its source by referring to a map and a direction finder.

Ration Book No. 3

With hundreds of persons from all walks of life participating, one of the greatest Civilian Defense war services volunteer tasks, the distribution of War Ration Book No. 3, is being rushed to completion in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

More than 2,300,000 ration books will have been turned out by the volunteers when the project reaches its finish. In Maine alone, 2,200 persons, pledging a total of 23,000 hours of volunteer work, have taken on the job of processing for distribution 800,000 ration books.

Having as their headquarters the chambers of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol in Augusta, these volunteers recruited by the State Defense Council and its local affiliates work four three-hour shifts from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Maine volunteers who give 50 hours or more of their time are to receive emblems of the United States Citizens Service Corps, according to Mrs. Donald M. Payson of the state defense council.

Boy Expert Cited

A 13-year-old boy has been cited by the Army for proficiency in identifying planes, both enemy and friendly. He is Malcolm Mooney of Laconia, N. H. The lad stands regular watches at the Aircraft Warning Service post operated by the local Legion post. In awarding certificates to a class of 66 observers, the Army gave him the highest mark for ability.

Bumper Crops?

With beans, tomatoes and table greens most prominent, the front and back yards of New England, as well as heretofore unused fields, are beginning to show signs of a bumper crop. Planters of gardens this year outnumber those of 1942 by approximately 8 per cent, according to a Gallup survey. This more than justifies the work put into the victory garden campaign in which members of defense councils played a leading part. The survey indicated that each New England family plans to put up an average of 175 jars of vegetables.

Merit Certificates

Certificates of merit awarded each month to the city and town collecting the largest per capita amounts of household fats are planned by the salvage committee of New Hampshire. That state had practically dropped out of the fat salvage race, but a recent report showed collections of 46,768 pounds in one month, an increase of 84 per cent.

Two Times Winner

West Hartford, Conn., has twice received the trophy for the highest tin can collections, thanks to loyal services volunteered by Boy Scouts and Street Department workers. Collections for June have been 25 per cent higher than for any previous month. Over a recent week end, 80,000 pounds were picked up.

Riding Clubs

Fire stations in East Providence, R. I., will serve as headquarters for the forming of group riding clubs, as a result of an offer made by Fire Chief Arthur A. Griswold. He made the offer at the suggestion of the transportation conservation sub-division of the State Defense Council. The purpose of the current campaign is to provide transportation for workers affected by the 40 per cent cut in public bus service ordered by the ODT.

6 N. E. Soldiers Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Six New Englanders were among 140 United States soldiers reported today by the War Department as killed in action in the North American area.

Those killed, and their next of kin:

Maine

Ouellette, Corporal Raymond L.—Mrs. Albertine Ouellette, mother, Sanford.

Massachusetts

Clevesy, Second Lieut. Samuel W., Jr.—Mrs. Rosie E. Clevesy, mother, Medford.

Crohan, Second Lieut. Francis J.—Mrs. Mary A. Crohan, mother, Brookline.

Ligom, Private Jacob N.—Mrs. Rebecca Ligom, mother, Fitchburg.

Rogerson, Private Henry—Mrs. Bella Rogerson, wife, Lowell.

Rhode Island

Korzen, Sergeant Max C.—Charles Korzen, father, Central Falls.

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Day and night . . town and country . . the topper does the trick! It's light weight, summery and just warm enough! It's perfectly casual. Sizes 12 to 20.
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON:
"Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
The hours of service of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.
BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above. Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2) Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-3-4)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 53 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)
(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45. (3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8. (4) Sunday Morning Service, 11. (5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45. (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m. (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
333 Washington Street, Opp. Mills Building Entrance also 24 Province St. and 60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

New Peace Drive by Italy Reported

Continued from Page 1

sault indicate the Nazis probably ran into something unexpected.

Mediterranean:

Flying Fortresses Bomb Messina

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that American Flying Fortresses, roaring out in strength from their North African bases, attacked the Eastern Sicilian city of Messina on June 18 in one of a series of assaults on Axis bases protecting Italy.

The daylight attack against Messina followed up a night assault on Comiso, on the southeastern corner of Sicily, by RAF heavy bombers from the Middle East, announced in a Cairo communiqué.

Other targets of the Northwest African Air Force were Milo in Sicily, Olbia and Golfo Aranci in Sardinia, and communications in Southern Sardinia.

The war bulletin said fliers with the heavy force of Flying Fortresses on the Messina raid observed many hits on the ferry terminal leading to the Italian mainland only a few miles away, on the power station, and on the railway yards.

A force of P-38 bomb-carrying Lightnings hit the airfield at Milo, on the western tip of Sicily near Trapani. The airfield at Comiso also was a target for the RAF on the night of June 17.

Three ships were set on fire by a strong force of Marauder bombers in a foray against docks and shipping at Olbia, the communiqué said, while at Golfo Aranci B-25 Mitchell bombers damaged docks and railway yards. Lightning fighters escorted the bombers on both these raids.

Warhawks Damage Lower Sardinia

Bomb-carrying American Warhawks at the same time spread destruction through enemy communications on the lower tip of Sardinia.

The Headquarters bulletin said eight United Nations aircraft failed to return from the June 18 operations, but reported that 39 enemy fighters were destroyed in combats.

Long-range bombers from the Middle East swept over the Aegean Sea in another of their uninterrupted series of daily attacks, hitting a large schooner and four sailing vessels off the western coast of Greece and blasting a railway engine on the mainland, the Cairo announcement said.

The Italian communiqué also indicated a heavy Allied attack on Syracuse, Sicilian coastal city near the southeastern corner of the island and site of an Axis airfield.

Rome also told of United Nations raids on inhabited centers in Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria, and Campani. Allied announcements made no immediate reference to any raids in the province of Calabria, on the mainland.

Meanwhile, a Rome radiocast indicated that Italy was preparing for invasion by announcing that nine more Italian provinces had been declared "operational zones" on orders of Mussolini. They are Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Leece, Taranto, Cosenza, Catanzara, Matera, and part of Reggio Calabria.

Jutland:

Germans Build Defense Towns

The Germans have built well-camouflaged military towns in Jutland as anti-invasion nerve centers from which highly mobile units can be rushed to any danger point in Denmark, reliable information reaching Stockholm disclosed.

The towns—one of them is big enough to house 10,000 soldiers—are understood to be typical of the Nazi scheme for defending the Lowlands, France and the Balkans by economically concentrating reserves instead of stretching them thin along the entire coastline.

One large town has been built north of the rail junction at Brande, where once there was only farmland.

Along with the reports of defense measures taken by the invasion-nervous Germans came stories which indicated that military sabotage by the Danes continued on a large scale—some major destruction at least once every 24 hours, with the Danish police giving the saboteurs passive assistance, it was said.

Stockholm sources estimated the Germans now have about 200,000 troops in Denmark compared with 60,000 two months ago. They are concentrated mostly in Jutland, which is a forbidden military zone.

Sections of the West Coast, where towns were evacuated to permit the construction of fortifications, are being covered by shifting dunes. To build defenses in the sand the Germans removed natural growths which had held the dunes in check and the wind has whipped the sand over the area, converting it into a wasteland.

Entire Division Moved by Plane

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 19

Transportation of an entire Army division with complete fighting equipment from Australia to New Guinea by the Troop Carrier Command was reported to the War Department by six Air Forces officers just back from service in the Southwest Pacific.

"From Australia men were flown to Port Moresby in every plane we could lay our hands on, including some bombers undergoing repairs," said Maj. Ray Vandiver of The Dalles, Ore. "An average day's load was 500,000 pounds, with 700,000 being our record day."

Major Vandiver said the troops knew they would get into action in the successful Papuan campaign immediately upon landing and practiced setting up their guns fast to be ready for the fight.

"One time the boys got out, immediately put up their anti-aircraft guns and within a minute shot down two Zeros that came in to strafe the field," he said.

Russia:

Nazis Rush Aid To Orel Section

Moscow dispatches said the Germans have been steadily throwing fresh reserves and heavier equipment into the attempt to retake positions recently lost to Red Army troops northwest of Mtsensk in the Orel sector of the Russian Front.

Observers point out that the fighting, although local, has been stronger than any other reported along the front in days.

Both sides were reported to have concentrated large reserves and supplies in the Orel area, which is the hinge of the Central and Southern Fronts and is considered a possible point for a strong offensive for either.

Recounting the Nazis' futile attacks near Mtsensk, a Russian midnight communiqué said that more than 2,000 German troops had been killed in the area during the last week. Indicating the added heavier equipment being employed there, the Russians said they had knocked out 17 tanks, 12 guns and 18 mortars.

A midday Russian communiqué which was recorded by the Soviet monitor in London from a Moscow radiocast said the Russians took the offensive northwest of Mtsensk on the night of June 18, advancing and occupying "a more advantageous position" after killing about 100 Germans.

Red Army forces also were said to have attacked near Leningrad, killing 50 Germans, and Russian fliers resumed their attacks on German air bases behind the lines, destroying "a large number of German planes" on the ground and shooting down an additional 11 in aerial battles, the communiqué said.

(Reconnaissance activity also was reported on the Donets Front, the Russians attacking near Lisichansk and beating off an attempt by German scouts to cross the river south of Izyum.

Meanwhile, the Berlin Radio in a palpably absurd claim said that Russian casualties in two years of war with Germany total "more than 20 million" men in dead, wounded and captured.

A DNB radiocast asserted that Russian prisoners alone totaled 5,500,000.

The propaganda radiocast also declared that the Red Army has lost 36,000 tanks, 50,000 guns and more than 40,000 planes.

Convoys:

U-Boat Offensive Heaviest in May

Germany threw its largest submarine force in history into an all-out sea offensive against United Nations shipping in May, Sir Harold Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, told an audience at Margate, England, in a "Wings for Victory" bond-selling campaign.

He repeated Prime Minister Winston Churchill's assertion that Great Britain's May losses, nevertheless, were lower than any month since the United States entered the war.

The German offensive against ships laden with food, munitions and men was "the biggest effort to date" and was fought out over 10,000,000 square miles of sea, he said.

"Into it they put more submarines than ever had been used before," Sir Harold declared. "They attacked our convoys with the greatest determination. It was a major offensive mounted on a grand scale with great forces."

More U-boats were attacked by the RAF's Coastal Command than ever before in one month and U-boat sightings reached an unprecedented peak, he said, remarking that "next in importance to securing a kill on a U-boat is to make it submerge and stay submerged."

He cautioned that the current lull may be only temporary.

U-Boats:

Knox Cautious About Atlantic

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox went out of his way to dispell any ideas the public may have that the U-boat is licked simply because Atlantic sinkings have fallen off sharply. In fact, he virtually forecast a new Axis submarine offensive in the Atlantic.

Progress in the Allied antisubmarine campaign at present is "very satisfactory," he told a press conference but hastened to add that "realistically we know they are going to do something."

"I would say," the Navy Secretary declared, "that the lull in fighting out there now must indicate some change in the plans of the Germans."

Mr. Knox emphasized that his opinions were "pure guessing," but he put no qualification on the statement that "we'll get an increase in sinkings" of United Nations ships.

The Secretary thus reflected the views of qualified authorities in Washington who have privately voiced apprehension over increasingly optimistic reports on the progress of antisubmarine warfare. These reports have been chiefly based on factual information about decreases in the number of Allied ships sunk and inactivity on the part of submarines in the North Atlantic.

Pleasure Driving Out Here

Associated Press

Slowdown in Jungle Battle Area

Two United States Army trucks bog down in hub-deep mire on one of the roads that traverse the New Guinea jungles. This is the territory in which General MacArthur's men are fighting.

Bomb Attempt Fails On Wang Ching-wei

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, June 19

A Chinese report said Chinese patriots attempted to assassinate Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese Puppet Nanking Government, last month by concealing a time bomb under the platform from which he was to address cadets at the Nanking Military Academy.

The plot was discovered, the bomb was found and rendered harmless, and two of the group subsequently were executed, it was reported.

Guadalcanal:

Enemy's Plane Loss May Reach 94

Japan's ill-fated attempt to raid Guadalcanal on June 16 may have cost the enemy 94 planes out of an attacking force of 120.

It was announced at an advanced South Pacific base that 17 Japanese dive-bombers and fighter planes were destroyed by shore and ship antiaircraft batteries in addition to the 77 downed by the outnumbered United States interceptor planes.

Only six American planes were lost, and the pilot of one of those was saved.

A naval spokesman conceded there might be some duplication in claims by fighters and antiaircraft gunners, observing that "we probably will never be able to get a more exact score."

Only one Liberty-type freighter and a smaller vessel were hit by enemy bombs in the mass raid which backfired on the Japanese to the extent of cutting decisively the enemy's air strength in this area. Both ships can be salvaged.

Meanwhile Vultee Vengeance dive-bombers have struck their first blows in the battle zone of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Island of Selaru Under Air Attack

With Australians at the controls, a group of them flew 300 miles above Australia on June 18 and roared down on two Japanese-occupied villages on the island of Selaru in the Tanim-bar group. Escorting Beaufighters poured cannon fire into small boats offshore, forcing a barge to be beached. The Japanese antiaircraft batteries opened up but none of their planes were sighted.

Barges, which the Japanese employ under cover of darkness to carry supplies to their garrisons, were spotted off Cape Gloucester, New Britain, by a Mitchell medium bomber at night. Its bombs sank one and damaged two others.

West of New Britain on the Island of Unea a Flying Fortress landed a bomb squarely on a jetty, destroying it.

On New Guinea, in the sector where Japanese and United Nations ground troops face each other 12 miles below Salamaua, Boston attack planes swept over enemy positions 37 times, spraying them with cannon and machine-gun fire.

South Pacific Force headquarters announced that American Liberator bombers and Catalina flying boats had made "a very successful harassing raid" on the night of June 18 on Nauru, Japanese island base 650 miles northeast of Guadalcanal.

Report Defends Patents System

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A national patent planning commission, in a report sent to Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt, said it had failed to develop "any serious instances in which the patent system has interfered with the prosecution of the present war."

The Justice Department has contended that international cartels involving patent agreements have hampered the war program seriously.

Weakness in Hour of Crisis Disclosed by Moves in Italy

Continued from Page 1

the new loan rate also is higher, namely, 5 per cent instead of 4 per cent. The total sum now asked is only 10,000,000,000 lire compared with nearly 25,000,000,000 lire obtained last September.

The Italian press for some time past has shown that the general dissatisfaction has been realized by the Fascist Party, which has endeavored to throw the responsibility from high officials to impersonal organization.

Press Criticisms

Surprising freedom in press criticisms of various aspects of the regime otherwise is inexplicable, especially as the press is Government-controlled and such criticism is evident in both writings and speeches of Fascist leaders. Obviously these criticisms are intended as a safety valve for the general discontent at the widespread muddle and inefficiency and to distract attention from the people at the top, who are responsible, and focus it on impersonal machinery.

Criticism on political lines also has been prominent, especially in Giuseppe Bottai's articles in Critica Fascita. Signor Bottai represents the Leftist element in the Fascist Party, and his articles, though not outwardly dangerous, still are unwelcome to the reactionary pro-German section.

Signor Bottai was Minister of Education until removed by Mussolini in last February's Cabinet shuffle. Simultaneously, it was reported he had been appointed editor of the Rome daily, Tribuna, Mussolini's mouthpiece, but this did not happen and Signor Bottai remains the outstanding member of the Left Wing Fascist Party who, should events take an extreme turn, may yet play a more important role.

Theoretical "Proof"

Italian publicists also are seeking to raise public morale by emphasizing that the fight for the islands in the Sicilian Narrows proves that though it theoretically is possible after violent bombing and shelling to overrun an island position, it is impossible in the case of larger islands. One paper, Stamp, declares, "today the whole Italian nation thrills proudly that Pantelleria held out longer than Singapore or Hong Kong."

Regarding President Roosevelt's appeal to Italy to get out of the war, reports from Rome declare that Italy simply will ignore it, so official comments need not be expected.

Hatred of Britain shortly will show itself in book form in "Perfidious Albion," a collection of what is described as reports and documentary evidence of British inhuman methods of warfare.

Fatalistic Indifference

Meanwhile, the Italian people themselves are accepting with fatalistic indifference each new adverse turn in events.

The population, one German correspodent has complained, still seems to "feel that the war is a long way off" despite heavy bombings. This is merely a continuance of the attitude the Italians have followed throughout the entire war. And it is because they feel that nothing can be done about it.

At an earlier date it was hoped the King would dismiss Mussolini and when that failed, there was still some lingering hope that the Crown Prince would assume control. But he has proved to be a figurehead.

Il Duce still dominates the political horizon. He may be a poor and unreliable reed, but he is the only one on the scene.

Weakness Realized

The Italians are waiting for something to happen, but they realize how weak are their possibilities for defense. Italian troops being withdrawn from Greece may help to steady the morale at home. But with the Allies dominating the Sicilian Straits, the Italian Fleet based on Taranto is practically isolated, while warships in the Gulf of Spezia have found it an unsafe place. Allied bombings have done devastating work, clear proof of which is supplied in the large-scale evacuation from bombed cities.

Recently, the great strain upon railroads going south, because of increased concentration of military effectives in Sicily and Southern Italy, has caused a great decline in the amount of fruit and vegetables reaching Rome. In order to avoid a later scarcity, the export of such foodstuffs already has been prohibited, and authorities already are taking severe measures in dealing with the food situation.

All stocks and cereals, such as wheat, maize, rice, oats, barley, rye, and beans, have been seized except for such amounts as are necessary for feeding employees, cattle fodder, or seed. A census of land under cultivation, to be used as the basis for assessments of compulsory quantities of foodstuffs for delivery to Government pools, also is proceeding.

Allies' War of Suspense Baffles Axis Strategists

Continued from Page 1

planes to only six American planes. There is general agreement among observers that it was a reconnaissance in force, and that it was based on the assumption that it would find in the waters around Guadalcanal an American force ready to start a new operation of some importance in the Pacific.

Every superficial indication points to a Japanese conviction that an American move is under way. One reason behind Tokyo's concern came out this week in one of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqués when he announced Japanese bombing attacks on Bena Bena.

That was real news, because Bena Bena is a long way from any point where Allied forces have yet been reported. They have been operating for some time, officially and publicly, in the mountains of New Guinea just behind Lae and Salamaua, mostly in the vicinity of Wau—a prewar gold-mining center which never passed out of Allied hands.

But Bena Bena is another matter. It is also in the mountain backbone of New Guinea, but over 100 miles northwest of Wau. And it is in a position which threatens the single road supplying Lae and Salamaua from Madang up the coast. The road has become important to the Japanese as a means of access to Lae and Salamaua for supplies, because ever since the Bismarck Sea battle, United Nations air forces have made the supplying of those bases from the sea a dangerous and costly matter.

Threat to Huon Peninsula

If the road from Madang is cut the entire Japanese position on the Huon Peninsula would be outflanked and threatened.

Perhaps the combination of Allied troops in the rear of Lae and Salamaua and air reinforcements around Guadalcanal have made the Japanese think that we are about ready for another forward step on the island front.

There obviously has been heavy air reinforcement of United Nations positions in the Solomons and also Australia, for nothing short of such reinforcement could conceivably explain the changed tone of comments on the progress of the war from Australia where premonitions of doom have given place to statements of confidence, in fact, almost of optimism.

But, like the other fronts this week, the Pacific Front is in suspense. Something seems to be coming up. The logical ultimate objective would be Rabaul which is the hinge of the Japanese island front. But whether it is under way is still uncertain.

Canada Expected to Act On Lifting Bars to Chinese

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 18—Canada is expected to follow the United States in taking steps to end its Chinese exclusion law, as a direct result of the visit here of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo.

Like the United States, Canada at present admits only a few Chinese students and other select groups on special permits. Chinese have not been admitted on the same basis as other nationalities since the early 1920's.

Without specifically mentioning the exclusion law in her public appearances here the last three days, Mme. Chiang warned that Japan now is using the race issue as a major part of its propaganda to split the Chinese people.

A bill to put the Chinese on a quota basis is pending now in the United States Congress and one is expected to be introduced in the Canadian Parliament shortly.

The reasons for the origin of Chinese exclusion in the two countries was similar. In both cases, large groups of Chinese cheap coolie labor were brought over to help build the transcontinental railroads.

The Chinese have stayed chiefly on the West Coast in both nations. Considerable opposition against ending the exclusion law has been voiced in the United States Congress from Californians and similar protests are expected in Canada from the people of British Columbia.

During her stay in New York, Mme. Chiang is understood to have done much behind-the-scenes work on repeal of Chinese exclusion.

Though hearings on exclusion repeal have been held in the United States Congress, the House Immigration Committee has not been able to agree on a bill. If it does not act soon, plans are afoot either to have another committee take up a new bill or have a oill brought out by petition.

The Generalissimo's wife plans to pay a third visit to President Roosevelt next week before ending her seven-months stay in the United States.

Wavell Appointed Viceroy Of India in Move on Japan

Continued from Page 1

is concerned in appointing a preeminent soldier to the Vice-Regal job, which is recognized as one of the most onerous and exacting in the whole British Empire today. But there are precedents elsewhere.

Both Lord Kitchener and Lord Allenby are rated as having been successful High Commissioners of Egypt before the Egyptians gained their independence.

Field Marshal Wavell becomes a civilian with this new appointment. He will, however, keep his field marshal's title like every British soldier who attains field marshal rank and will preserve his name of Wavell, though becoming a peer in accordance with the precedent set for Viceroys.

The selection of a Viceroy in the present critical stage in India's development has proved a most difficult task. Certain more eligible candidates could not be spared from here. Others had personal reasons for not going to India.

In some measure, the dearth of outstanding British administrators has been shown up.

Some critics doubtless will see the British as trying to shelve the complex political issue in India and as using the war situation as an excuse for a makeshift militarist setup.

The British Government, however, professes that no defeatism or reaction in regard to the progress of India toward attainment of self-government is implied.

Field Marshal Wavell's appointment, it is claimed, signifies no repressive measure, but is in accordance with the intended orderly solution of the Indian political problem. No immediate change of British policy is planning. Briefly this policy is to win the war first and, secondly, to encourage the Indians to reach an agreement among themselves sufficient to warrant London to hand over control of their own affairs.

In the meanwhile, British policy is to see that a firm hand is kept on Indian affairs in order to insure order and fair play between opposing Indian factions.

No precise change of attitude toward Mohandas K. Gandhi is said to be implied in the Wavell appointment. But it is expected that a change of Viceroys may possibly offer new openings for an agreement with Mr. Gandhi.

In the public estimation, Field Marshal Wavell's reputation is built almost entirely on his military leadership. He was about the only British General whom the Germans esteemed before the war. He earned new laurels with his brilliant and daring dash from Egypt to Bengasi in the first British desert offensive, in December, 1940. But he lacked the strength to go on to Tripoli and Tunisia.

Britains thin Middle East forces were stretched still further by sending an army to aid Greece in a campaign which was hopeless from the start except on political grounds.

In India, he has shown himself to be liberal-minded, broad in outlook, and deeply interested in economic and social questions. Already, as Commander in Chief in India, he has been a member of the Viceroy's Council.

He has shown ability in handling a situation which has been extremely tense at times, notably when the Japanese seemed on the point of invading that country.

There is in Field Marshal Wavell something besides a man of action and stern discipline. A well-known series of lectures delivered by him since the war showed him not only a master of theoretical strategy, but also a keen student of personalities and social issues.

He is said to have surprised Premier Joseph Stalin and other Russians by his ability in speeches in fluent Russian at a Kremlin banquet.

However, the British undoubtedly have an uphill struggle to find a man for this job. Some questions remain unanswered, such as, "Will the British Government take a more active role in trying to promote Indian unity?"

Possibly some Indian leaders will complain more than ever about the yoke of the British Raj on the grounds it now is a military yoke. They may understand, however, that Field Marshal Wavell could be better than a British statesman with a more political background.

Meanwhile, the proposed new United Nations offensive command in India remains to be carried out. As it is likely to be largely an American effort, it will provide a big new opportunity for joint operations and command. Field Marshal Wavell will here have the advantage of military cooperation already experienced with the United States. This may even lead to extension of co-operation beyond the military sphere.

Can't Buy Engine, Farmer Builds One

JERSEYVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Wesley Henson couldn't buy a steam engine, so he made one. Needing steam power to operate a threshing machine for the coming harvest Mr. Henson began a search for usable parts.

"I got a boiler off an old yacht on the Illinois River," he related. "The rear wheels were from the bull wheels of binders and the front wheels came from cast-away tractors."

The finished steam engine rolled off the assembly line, under its own power, 16 days after Mr. Henson started putting it together.

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States' Role After War On Governors' Agenda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19 — Machinery for what may be the greatest single impetus to effective postwar rehabilitation is in the making here as representatives of the 48 States convene for the 35th annual Governors Conference.

The Conference not only gives promise of far-reaching constructive action in this direction, but underlines the extent to which non-Federal elements are certain to enter into this national picture.

While but 45 State Chief Executives have indicated for certain that they will attend, this is the largest attendance so far, and Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, Conference Chairman, says there is a possibility that all 48 may be here. In that case this will be the first time in history that all of the State Governors will have met at one time under one roof.

This large attendance suggests the importance with which these state leaders view their own part, not only in the prosecution of the war, but in the postwar reconstruction program. No other state or national situation in 35 years has inspired such interest or concerted effort.

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Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor
Chairman of Governors' Conference.

Conference Program

The entire program will be given over to discussion, first, of the prosecution of the war itself, and then the question of what the states can and should do individually and jointly to help in postwar rehabilitation. For this latter part they will have before them an elaborate and painstakingly compiled report, growing out of a series of four regional interstate conferences this spring.

Highlighting the program will be talks by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Ambassador Joseph Davies, whose subjects will embrace the whole war situation.

In addition to these, and the galaxy of Governors themselves, will be a contingent of high Washington officials, including Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Chester Davis, Food Administrator; William Jeffers, Rubber Director; Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, and Paul McNutt, War Manpower Commission head. These will participate in a round table on prosecution of the war.

Participants in a round-table discussion on postwar problems will include Paul Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation and Chairman of the Committee on Economic Development; Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau, and Charles Merriam, Vice-Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board.

If programs of other years are any criterion, the state executives will make no effort to spare the Washington officials in the discussion of the prosecution of the war. While purely partisan questions are taboo, the imminence of a Presidential election inevitably will have its effect in the direction of the comments and the discussion as a whole.

The perennial question of states' rights, long championed in particular by stanch southern Democrats, undoubtedly will crop up, though able and well-respected Frank Bane, Conference Secretary, has sought to subordinate controversial issues which give no promise of constructive accomplishment.

Nevertheless a free-for-all over some questions such as manpower, labor organization, food production, food prices, and rationing may develop. An earnest desire of the chief executives, unmistakably evident at last year's Conference in Asheville N. C., to do nothing to seriously embarrass the Federal Government in its prosecution of the war, may, some believe, have worn a bit thinner this year.

How Many States Aid?

Neither will Presidential campaign undercurrents be absent. The host of the Conference, and in whose Capital office building the sessions are held, is Gov. John W. Bricker, prominently mentioned as a possible Republican nominee. Also on the program, with his subject, oddly enough, "Solving the Farm-Labor Problem," is Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York, another strong potential contender in the Republican race.

In that the governors are equally divided, 24 Republicans and 24 Democrats, there will be no numerical unbalancing of the partisan scales.

The question is: What can the states, individually and jointly, do to help push the national economic machine to its greatest efficiency? In the answer to that will lie, many feel, not only a means of economic rehabilitation, but possibly the way to dissolution of the underlying controversy over alleged Federal encroachment on traditional states' rights.

Palestine Bedouins Try Agriculture

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

BEERSHEBA, Palestine, June 18 —There is a remarkable experiment now going on in Southern Palestine which may change the mode of existence in this easy-going and picturesque part of the Holy Land.

The largest Bedouin tribe in all Palestine has gone into partnership with Arabian dwellers in a little seacoast town for production of high-grade agricultural products.

This partnership, which might not seem startling in Europe or America, can only be described as revolutionary when it includes "people of the desert," who not only have always looked down upon village dwellers, but also have refused for thousands of years to bother to grow crops. If the experiments are successful, and they already give signs of being so, it is expected that other Bedouin tribes gradually will be brought into similar schemes. Arabs who are concerned over loss of land to the Jews have great hope in the plan.

The experiment, which is taking place on land of the Hanajreh Tribe near the village of Deir el Belah just south of Gaza, is accomplishing two things. It is raising the standard of living level of the Fellahin, or peasant participating in the project, and it is integrating the Bedouins, who always have stood somewhat apart from the rest of the country, into Palestine's economic life.

The importance being attached to the Bedouin-Fellahin partnership by neutral observers stems from the recognition that after all is said and done the Arabs can hope to maintain themselves in the face of more progressive competition only through the co-operation of all elements of the Moslem population. Furthermore, the fact that influential Bedouins actually are taking an interest in ultra-modern agricultural experiments is evidence that many of the old prejudices which have kept the Arabs backward are disappearing under the necessity of outside example.

At the present stage of the experiment, the Bedouins are furnishing the land and money, and the Fellahin are contributing agricultural skill. Both fruit and vegetables are growing on a large tract of what was formerly only poor pasture for sheep, goats, and camels. The moment the land was irrigated from the surprisingly abundant subsoil water supply existing throughout much of the Beersheba and Gaza area, trees and crops grew rapidly.

Under the direction of Ali, son of Sheik Freih Abu Middain, head of Hanajreh Tribe, the fellahin are experimenting with several types of fruit seldom seen in Palestine, among them watermelons and American apples. Ali also has planted what is said to be the first field of Egyptian corn ever sown in Palestine, showing the way even to the advanced British-sponsored Palestinian Agricutural Department.

In a land where the Biblical method of plowing with a curved stick pulled by oxen still is being used by virtually every Arabian farmer, Ali has introduced caterpillar tractors and multiple-blade plows. He explained that where it formerly took many men 25 days to prepare one dunam of land for planting, one tractor now prepares 50 dunams in one day.

New Ties Established

This experimental farm at Deir al Belah has not only created new ties between town and desert Arabs of South Palestine, but it is also evidence that modern progress is beginning to make itself felt among Palestine's Moslems, despite the heavy handicaps of tradition and poverty. This fact may not be without significance when the time comes for a definite settlement of rival Arab and Jewish claims in the Holy Land.

Despite Ali's experiments, however, no one could complain of Southern Palestine being over-modernized. Old ways which, if they do not stem in an unbroken line from customs established by Old Testament patriarchs, can be traced back many centuries to the primitive life of the nearby Arabian Desert, still flourish on all sides with surprising vigor.

I've just witnessed one such custom here at Beersheba where there exists one of the world's most unusual courts. The Bedouin, "tribal court," has jurisdiction over approximately 100,000 Bedouin tribesmen in an area stretching from Hebron to Arabia and from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. The British, realizing it would be easier to minister justice with the Arabs' help, permit this court, all of whose judges are Bedouin sheiks, to hear, judge, and dispose of all cases, subject only to the seldom-used veto power of its Crown's district official.

Court Procedure

Held only irregularly and when needed, I was told I was fortunate to find it sitting on the day I was there. At a long table in the front of the room sat six grey-bearded sheiks in native clothes and headdress, each carrying a long silver-sheathed sword [the bedouin is the only Palestinian permitted to carry knife and sword]. On the table was a copy of the Koran and before the table was another bench for the accused, accuser, and witnesses. The room was filled with tribesmen either on benches or squatting against the walls.

The case I heard was said to be typical of tribal problems which come before the court. As part of a blood feud, two tribes had had a pitched battle, one losing three men and the other four. The tribe which lost four had crossed over the Egyptian border to the Sinai Peninsula and refused to return until it had a chance to kill another member of the opposing tribe, thereby evening the score. The plaintiff, who as a member of the tribe remaining in Palestine, was worried lest he be number four. He asked the court to obtain the co-operation of the Egyptian Government to force the other tribe to return. A representative of this latter, however, was asking for two or three months' time in which to consult his tribe.

The judges, suspecting that this time would be used to slip several tribal sharpshooters into Palestine on horseback to even the score, refused the plea. As almost always happens a satisfactory settlement was found. In this instance, the judges ordered the tribe which had lost but three men to pay a certain sum of money to the other tribe. As we left, the two tribal representatives were going out together to roast sheep and exchange amities.

It is recognized that such cases would be extremely difficult for British judges to solve to everybody's satisfaction and both the Bedouins and the British seem to be highly satisfied with the working of the tribal court even though such primitive tests as "trial by fire" sometimes are used.

New Desert Move In Middle East

Revolutionary moves are taking place in the Arab world according to The Christian Science Monitor's representative in the Middle East, who in an extended tour of Palestine and Syria reveals that the old barrier between the Bedouins of the desert and the Arab village dwellers is disappearing, and the two elements are going into partnership. The Arabs who are concerned over loss of land to the Jews see possibilities of a solution in this partnership.

This is one of a number of articles which Mr. Harrison has written on his trip.

Axis Puts Population Odds At 11 to 9 on Allies' Side

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INSIDE EUROPE, June 19 — Heinrich Saukels, Nazi Minister for War Labor, in a Prague speech estimated odds against the tripartite power, measured in terms of population, as 11 to 9. That is, the Allies have a population of 1,200,000,000 whereas Germany, Italy and Japan has 85,000,000. This, according to Herr Saukels, is an improvement over World War I when the population odds were 10 to 1.

The Allies, said Herr Saukels, have 536,000,000 persons gainfully employed, whereas the tripartite powers have 380,000,000, of which 56,000,000 are in Germany; 19,000,000 in Italy; 115,000,000 in the rest of Europe; 30,000,000 in Japan, and 160,000,000 in Japanese-controlled territory.

Herr Saukels claims the Axis has the advantage despite its numerical inferiority because Europe is a "compact reservoir of humans," and the European a superior type of worker.

Others "Less Valuable"

The Völkischer Beobachter claims that Allied workers are less valuable because "they are scattered and divided in all parts of the world," or prevented by climate and other natural hindrances from high production.

Herr Saukels particularly underlined the supposed superiority of the German skilled worker, the German foreman, German engineers, German natural scientists, German schoolteachers, German dutifullness and labor morale.

Herr Saukels did not mention the fact that most of Germany's skilled labor has been mobilized into the Army. Recent mobilization of 1,000,000 is the final big effort at total mobilization which Germany can make. Its war industries are now squeezed to the utmost of skilled men. Three quarters of the workers in Germany are foreigners whose relations with the Germans are very dubious.

Indeed in many parts of Germany relations between Germans and foreigners seem to resemble a sort of nerve war, a war in which foreigners are increasingly in the advantage.

Trend to Defeatism

The most recent expression of this advantage is the rule now passed in some parts of southern Germany and printed in the provincial press that Poles, Russians and Serbs are no longer to be hanged for minor offenses. This is believed due to the German fear of reprisals after the war has been lost.

An important element in the constant psychological conflict is the increasing lack of faith of the Germans in any final victory. Foreigners get a deeper insight into German defeatism than do the Germans themselves, as the Germans will talk to foreigners, whereas they will seldom discuss anything but superficialities with their fellow countrymen. Foreigners take advantage of this defeatism when they can.

The ruling to cease executing Poles in certain provinces of southern Germany came after a group of right-minded citizens saved a Pole from hanging by the Gestapo in a small town near Konstanz. The Pole, it developed, was the victim of a frameup.

More and more as the tables turn it looks as though the Germans had the guns and the physical force, but foreigners instill the fear.

Curb on Beatings

Recently, according to the Mühlhauser Tagblatt, German farmers in some sections of southern German were forbidden to beat their Polish, Russian and Serbian serfs and were ordered to leave physical punishment to the Gestapo. This ruling was made after several Poles killed their tyrannical peasant masters and ran away.

Many peasants treat their Poles, Russians and Serbs decently, either because of humane instincts or fear. One peasant told a Polish farm hand he could listen to the foreign radio as much as he wanted "when I am not around," according to the report of the court which condemned him to three months imprisonment, as quoted by the Mühlhauser Tagblatt.

Peasants and workers fear the foreign workers in their midst, but not as much as do the Gestapo. For years the Gestapo was in a dominant, confident position and it never hesitated to begin almost every questioning with third-degree methods. Now it suddenly finds itself in a position of growing insecurity in which it has perforce to treat foreigners more gently.

"Waiting for the Whistle"

A certain solidarity of sentiment, esprit de corps, and some primitive organization, as far as can be determined, is maintained among foreigners despite the Gestapo.

Foreigners are permitted to walk only in couples or alone on the streets and are not allowed to have too many visitors.

However, it is impossible to keep a close check on so many foreigners. "We are just waiting for the 'whistle,'" wrote one Pole to another recently from widely separated parts of Germany.

The fear of revenge as well as the need for men are expressed in the forced Germanization of Poles, especially those near eastern Germany. Families who always have been Poles are being forced to sign up as Germans under the threat of chain-gang expropriation of farms.

It is somewhat late now for Germans to attempt to reconcile foreigners by being decent. Far too much ill will has been roused.

Ratio of Foreigners

In many small factory towns the ratio of able-bodied men capable of bearing arms is 20 foreigners to one German. Foreigners are mostly Poles, Russians, Serbs, Greeks and French men. The Germans are mostly elderly men, women, war cripples and children.

In the larger cities of 20,000 or so the ratio is one foreigner to three Germans. Foreigners are kept behind barbed wire a good part of the time while Germans hold the modern weapons, according to a review of the situation in a neutral paper.

Bad treatment of foreigners solidifies their feeling of community against the Germans. On the farms the food is not bad and the Poles and Russians don't mind hard work. But in the factories and cities the food is very bad. Most foreigners in German cities live in barracks with three hours per week free for walks.

Germans feel danger in the border regions as well as or more than within Germany.

Foreigners don't get much chance to talk with Germans, but when they do they don't encourage Germans in their prejudice or faith in victory. On the whole, the foreigners are more critical of the German Army, more ardent listeners of the Allied radio and more eager spreaders of news unfavorable to Germany than are even the recalcitrant Germans.

One Pole recently had an argument with a German peasant regarding the number of Allied planes reported in a German communiqué as shot down in Bonn. The Pole wrote to a fellow Pole in Bonn who answered that only two planes instead of the reported 30 were shot down. The Pole showed this letter to the peasant.

A Varying Attitude

During the first years of imprisonment and forced labor Poles were forced to hide their true sentiments and in order to get along well with the Germans and avoid sterner treatment they frequently told German farmers that they liked it in Germany.

Now the tables are turned. Often the German peasant takes a wavering attitude. At one moment he is a communist, the next moment a democrat, the next moment something else, often against his own regime.

German peasants often fall into a certain degree of dependency in relation to their Polish and Russian serfs.

Laconic

Associated Press

J. W. Fulbright
First-term Democrat from Arkansas, author of lasting-peace resolution.

Peace Draft Of 51 Words Took 12 Years

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)— The Fulbright "lasting peace" resolution which was given the approval of the House Foreign Affairs Committee is just 51 words long, but it took a dozen years to write it.

So says its author, Representative James William Fulbright from deep in the Ozark Hills of northwest Arkansas.

When asked how long it took him to compose the one-sentence statement which the House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack, has called "historic," Mr. Fulbright grinned and replied:

"About 12 years."

He continued seriously:

"I mean that you don't really get vitally interested in this subject until you've studied history. Studying history and government, traveling through Europe, all those things help you to develop an active interest, of course the actual writing didn't take long."

Mr. Fulbright, a Democrat serving his first term, pointed out that the wording was changed slightly at the suggestion of his fellow-members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and he emphasized the "bipartisan nature of the proposal." The Committee gave unanimous approval to the resolution which says:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

The Chairman of the Committee, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, said in announcing the action on Tuesday that the Committee had not written a report because "you could write and talk about this subject for a week but you couldn't say any more than this resolution does."

Mr. Fulbright is a Rhodes scholar, having studied political science and history at Oxford University, England, from 1925 to 1928.

German Virility in Peace Told in Institute Caution

By Alice Myers
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 19 — Even though Hitler should lose the military campaign of this war, the German people will be victorious if they are the only strong and vital race left in the Europe of tomorrow, Mrs. Waitstill Sharp warned the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress this morning.

Having spent much time in both Czechoslovakia and France administering relief for the Unitarian Service Committee, Mrs. Sharp was able to give a vivid picture of the physical and mental effects on the conquered peoples of Hitler's use of the weapon of starvation.

"Hitler's long-range plan," she said, "is to leave the German people strong and the next generation numerous and ready to colonize and compete in Europe with the starved, maimed, and submissive generation whose intelligent leaders have been executed and whose children are mentally warped."

Taxes and Rationing

Postwar rule and reconstruction are one process, she emphasized, and must be planned for now and put into effect the moment the fighting ceases. To provide this program, taxes will have to continue at a high rate for a long time after the war, she said. Also rationing. But this will be cheap in comparison with the cost of this war or a future one.

"We must begin now to educate Americans to the need for these measures," she said. Included in the problems needing their intelligent sacrifice will be the repatriation of 30,000,000 persons, scattered all over the world—a lifetime work, according to Mrs Sharp

Manpower Policy

Speaking at last night's open meeting, Maxwell Stewart, Associate Editor of the Nation, called upon representative government to draw up a co-ordinated manpower policy to balance civilian and military needs.

With plans scheduling only 2,500,000 men to be sent overseas this year and the same number next year, he questioned the need of inducting 8,000,000 into the armed services when there is a shortage of nearly 4,000,000 workers in essential industries.

The chief reason in Mr. Stewart's opinion for the failure so far to formulate an effective manpower policy lies in the sharp conflict of pressure groups acting upon government. This raises the question, he said, of whether democracy can come to grips with such a problem. The answer, he feels, is not in less democracy but more democracy. In this case that means that labor must be given a share in determining manpower policy, as it is in England.

Increased Calcium Carbide Output Fostered by India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Four national research laboratories, which will be assured postwar protection by the Indian Government to encourage increased production of calcium carbide, are under consideration by a committee newly appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of India, the United States Department of Commerce recently learned from trade reports.

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WTBO	Cumberland	Fridays	7:15
Massachusetts			
WORL	Boston*	Sundays	7:05
WESX	Salem	Sundays	4:15
Michigan			
WTCM	Traverse City	Wednesdays	11:45 A. M.
Mississippi			
WCBI	Columbus	Wednesdays	6:15
WFOR	Hattiesburg	Tuesdays	11:15 A. M.
WSKB	McComb	Tuesdays	8:00
Missouri			
WEW	St. Louis	Thursdays	7:45
Nebraska			
KGNF	North Platte	Mondays	10:45 A. M.
KORN	Fremont	Sundays	2:30
KOFW	Kearney	Sundays	5:30
KOKY	Scottsbluff	Sundays	6:00
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New York			
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WHDL	Olean	Sundays	7:00
WALL	Middletown	Sundays	3:30
WHCU	Ithaca	Sundays	8:30
WKNY	Kingston	Mondays	6:30
WATN	Watertown	Tuesdays	9:15
WJTN	Jamestown	Wednesdays	10:30
WMBO	Auburn	Sundays	1:30
WFAS	White Plains	Thursdays	9:45 A. M.
North Carolina			
WBIG	Greensboro	Wednesdays	2:45
WGTM	Wilson	Thursdays	4:45
WEGO	Concord	Mondays	10:30 A. M.
WCBT	Roanoke Rapids	Sundays	6:00
WRAL	Raleigh	Sundays	5:15
WRRF	Washington	Wednesdays	3:30
Oklahoma			
KHBG	Okmulgee	Sundays	5:45
Pennsylvania			
WIP	Philadelphia		
WMRF	Lewiston	Fridays	9:15
WFBG	Altoona	Tuesdays	9:00
South Carolina			
WMRC	Greensboro	Fridays	9:00
South Dakota			
KWAT	Watertown	Mondays	8:45
Texas			
KLUF	Galveston	Sundays	5:45
KONO	San Antonio	Sundays	4:45
KOCA	Kilgore	Sundays	9:30 A. M.
Vermont			
WDEV	Waterbury	Saturdays	2:45
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Virginia			
WJMA	Covington	Sundays	4:00
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WBRW	Welch	Sundays	12:30
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Wisconsin			
WHA	Madison	Thursdays	4:30
WJMC	Rice Lake	Thursdays	9:30
WOMT	Manitowoc	Tuesdays	12:45

All times indicated are local war times and are P. M. except where otherwise noted.

We welcome your comments on these programs and your ideas on post-war problems. Please write to
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Postwar Tires to Roll On and On Indefinitely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 19—A dollar spent by a motorist in 1908 for rubber tires bought 50 miles' worth of tire travel. By 1936, the motorist's tire dollar was bringing him 2,000 miles' worth of travel. Just how much more and better tire travel his dollar will bring him in 1946 and 1956 is the main concern of the $1,325,000 Research Laboratory to be opened next week by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company here.

That's the Company's objective, in the words of P. W. Litchfield, Board Chairman who nevertheless hastens to add that many secondary interests in research will no doubt flower with inventions in many lines.

The broad program of production for war, in which the company is now engaged, indicates the broad front of invention on which the Company is advancing with its expanded research staff, Mr. Litchfield points out.

525 Researchists

Synthetic rubber and plastics, heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air craft, and various branches of metallurgy, particularly magnesium, even now are receiving the attention of the 125 chemists, physicists, engineers, and metallurgists, along with some 400 others, who spend full time on field work.

Double that number, with necessary assistants and equipment, can be accommodated in the 74,000 feet of floor space throughout the three-story Laboratory.

On the ground floor of the reinforced brick-and-stone structure are five large laboratories, as well as shops and other rooms. The second floor of the U-shaped building contains a suite of 11 offices for managerial executives as well as a group of laboratories devoted to physics, X-ray studies, and microscopic research.

On the third floor are a dozen laboratories devoted to analytical and organic chemistry, including one bombproof laboratory.

Equipped with the most modern of research tools, the workshop has an electron microscope for even deeper researches into the "supermolecules" of rubber and synthetic rubber.

In the impressive research record already amassed by the Company are "captax," a substance accelerating vulcanization; anti-oxidants, preventing oxidation of rubber goods; "pliolite," a cement for joining rubber to metal and also a corrosion-resisting coating for metal, and "pliofilm," a transparent covering for food products and an ingredient of rainproof garments.

Mr. Litchfield, as chief executive officer of the Company, has actively had a hand in practically every advance made by the Company. He joined the staff in 1900, two years after Frank A. Seiberling, an Akron businessman, bought an abandoned factory here to start the business. Mr. Seiberling was the son of John F. Seiberling, Akron inventor and manufacturer, and associated with him was his brother, Charles W.

Bicycle Tires

Bicycle tires formed the major item at the Company's outset. In 1902, the forerunner of the straight-side tire was introduced by Mr. Litchfield. Ensuing years saw him at the forefront of the tire industry, introducing the cord tire, the pneumatic truck tire, and the balloon tire.

Graphically indicating the Company's growth, figures show that in 1900 there were 176 persons on the pay roll. By 1939, 46,194 were employed, with the war boom boosting the total to 85,000 in the United States alone.

Gearing all its efforts to war production, the Company in recent years has increased its role in aviation. Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, a subsidiary designed to do the major portion of work in this new field, attained in one year a growth equal to that of the first 20 years of the parent Company.

Present war products include rubber tires, tank tracks, airplane wings, other airplane parts including bullet-sealing fuel tanks, non-rigid airships or "blimps," barrage balloons, rubber lifeboats, cannon, cartridges, shells, and a long list of other things essential to the war effort.

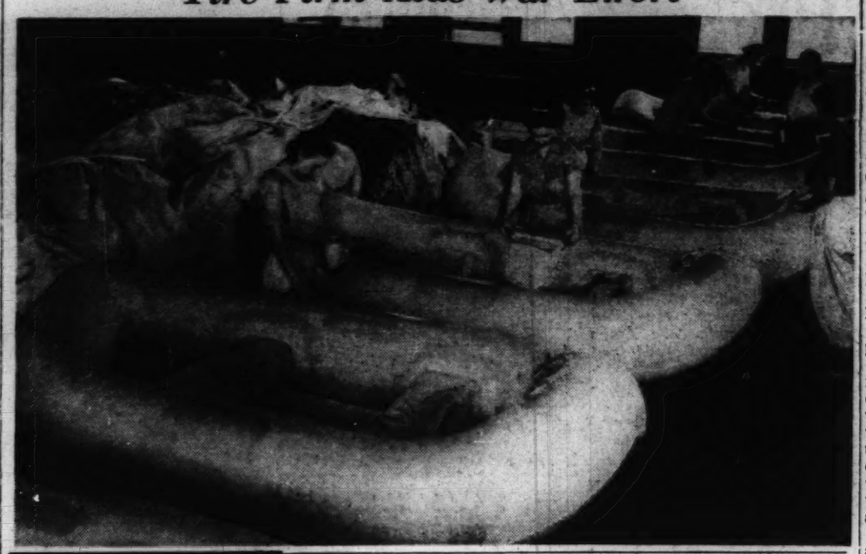
Ever increasing its variety and volume of war stuffs, the Company in the past year has expanded its program of manufacturing wings and other airplane parts to include the production of complete fighter planes for the Navy.

Cooper Draft Ordered

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Selective Service Director, has announced receipt of instructions from Washington to "proceed with the induction" of Dr. James Albert Cooper, last of 32 members of the Moral Rearmament Group who filed deferment appeals last winter.

The Selective Service office said Dr. Cooper, British subject, would be ordered to report for induction July 7.

Tire Firm Aids War Effort



Goodyear Work and Director

Upper: Women employees at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plant in Akron, Ohio, build emergency rafts and assault boats, shown here, for the United States Army and Navy. Lower: P. W. Litchfield, Chairman of the Board of Goodyear, who joined a bicycle company in 1900 that later became a leading tire company.

Opinion of Labor Members On Right to Travel Pay

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The dissenting opinion of the Labor members of the War Labor Board in the soft coal wage dispute follows in part:

The majority of the Board states that, "since the parties have failed to agree it becomes our duty, under the national no-strike policy and executive order No. 9017, finally to determine this labor dispute." Instead of finally determining the dispute, the Board has launched upon a legalistic justification for not finally determining it. Instead, the issues now become more confused than ever, with no final determination in sight for a long time to come.

Although the majority states that "when the negotiations for the new contract were initiated in March of this year the mine workers demanded, as they had a right to do, that the new contract should make provision for additional compensation for travel time," and although the demands culminated in a dispute which vitally affected the entire war effort, this Board, constituted specifically for the purpose of "finally determining" all disputes affecting the war effort, now, in its majority decision, refuses to determine whether any additional compensation for travel time or portal-to-portal pay is due. Many reasons are assigned by the majority of the Board for its refusal to determine the issue over travel time, but the basic reason assigned is that the Board has no jurisdiction because of conflict with the Fair Labor Standards Act. However, the Board does not hesitate to state that it must approve any attempted settlement of a claim under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Thus, while it avoids determining the question of whether portal-to-portal increases can be paid on the excuse that so to do would be in excess of its jurisdiction because in conflict with the Fair Labor Standards Act, it nevertheless asserts the right to approve any settlement of a claim under the Fair Labor Standards Act. If it can approve the settlement without conflict with the Wage-Hour Act, it certainly has the power to determine in the first instance whether increases are due.

Prosecution of the War

Heretofore, the Board has consistently avoided resort to technicalities and narrow legalisms in an effort to fulfill its duty of finally determining all labor disputes affecting the war effort that come before it. Assuredly, if any labor dispute effects the war effort, it is the present one. In the past the War Labor Board has consistently refused to adopt a technical and narrow construction of either the President's executive order, which established it and defined its jurisdiction, or the provisions of other laws, including the National Labor Relations Act. The function of this Board is to assist in the effective prosecution of the war and to prevent interruptions which threaten to impair the war production program. It has consistently avoided all technicalities which would operate to impair this function. . . .

What has brought about a change from this policy will be difficult to understand.

The policy of the Board not to be technical, and even to adjudicate cases involving issues which are within the jurisdiction of other tribunals was demonstrated in several cases. . . .

It is inferred in the majority decision that the miners do have a justifiable basis for asking increases in some amount to compensate for the time spent in traveling from the entrance to the mine to the place of work. . . .

The majority points out that, unless travel time is compensated for on an individual basis, inequalities would result. There are practical difficulties attendant upon attempting to determine thousands of individual cases. . . .

Accord on Adjustments

The majority argues that any attempt to award portal-to-portal compensation would upset the whole economic structure of the bituminous mining industry, and the considerations are so complex as to require long periods of collective bargaining to work them out. The fact that the operators and the miners have already apparently agreed on certain adjustments indicates that the confusion and dislocation feared by the majority is not a factor which is insurmountable. . . .

The majority contends that the principles enunciated in the "Little Steel" formula would be violated by the granting of an increase in this case. The "Little Steel" formula is concerned with increases up to a designated percentage, on time worked and being paid for. The present demand is for compensation for time worked but not heretofore paid for. Thus, a legitimate labor dispute over which we have jurisdiction is presented for determination.

We agree with the majority of the Board in upholding the necessity for honoring the no-strike pledge by all labor, but that does not absolve the Board from the necessity to perform its duty and finally determine the issues revolving around just grievances of the miners in this labor dispute.

We believe that the issue of compensation for travel time, or portal-to-portal pay, is a labor dispute over which this Board has jurisdiction, and we believe that an order allowing compensation to the miners for such travel time is not violative of the orders, rules and formulas governing this Board now in force and effect. An order should be made allowing the miners reasonable compensation for travel time.

Coal Miners Renew Strikes After Ban on Portal Pay

Continued from Page 1

Court; and the operators also retain their rights to seek pertinent administrative and court rulings.

"The parties also remain free to agree to a settlement of their prospective lawsuit. If they should agree to a settlement, the Board, as the agency of Government charged with administration of the wage stabilization program, will rule whether the agreement is a genuine settlement of the law-suit compatible with the stabilization program."

Strike Bill on Desk

The NWLB decision is made one day before the latest 20-day truce of the United Mine Workers expires, following which a possible third coal stoppage may occur.

It comes, too, as Mr. Roosevelt has a drastic new antistrike measure on his desk, for signing or veto denounced by all sections of organized labor, but giving him power to punish labor leaders who precipitate wartime strikes.

Thus, with dramatic emphasis, the eyes of the nation turn once more on John L. Lewis, to see whether he will or will not accept the ruling of the lawfully-constituted authority in this issue.

The NWLB decision was announced at a press conference at which representatives of public, industry and labor members of the board all spoke.

From Two Sides

Frank P. Graham, a member of the public group, amplified and concurred in explanations by Chairman William H. Davis and Dean Wayne L. Morse.

He issued a concurring opinion, in a statement to the press declared that one issue arose in connection with the decision "surpassing all others, whether or not in the midst of war the mine workers would abide by the same rules—as the rest of organized labor.

He declared the NWLB is threatened by "a powerful corporation and a powerful trade union," referring to the Gypsum Company affiliate of Montgomery Ward, which threatens not to abide by the "maintenance of membership" board ruling, and to the United Mine Workers.

Explaining the Board's decision at the press conference Chairman Davis declared that the miners already have received the maximum wage increases permitted under the "Little Steel" formula. And he said their present minimum wage of 85.7 cents an hour would not justify an increase on grounds that they were receiving substandard pay.

He said that the miners were earning approximately $43 weekly in March and that their average annual earnings estimated for this year would be 77.4 per cent greater than in 1940 and 23.8 per cent greater than in 1942.

Mr. Davis declared the miners had presented their demand for underground travel pay—portal-to-portal—only as a move to obtain a hidden wage increase.

Labor members contended in their minority opinion that the Board could have granted pay for underground travel time.

The majority in effect told the miners they could carry their portal-to-portal claim to court if they believed they could justify it under the wage-hour law.

"It is obvious that if the War Labor Board approved any general wage increase for the mine workers under these circumstances," Mr. Davis said, "it would fly in the face of decision after decision of the Board in which we have had to limit the wage increases allowed to the wage earnings in most of the great war industries from the whole war industries of the country.

"It would mean that we would be retreating from the whole WLB stabilization policy and we would have to set up a new line of stabilization that would permit us to extend similar increases to the wage earners in other industries in which wage increases have been refused under the present policy.

"The resulting increase in costs of production could only have the effect to further increase all prices, including particularly farm and food prices, to levels which would nullify the wage increases."

Potatoes Increase In Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—While American housewives search vegetable markets in vain for a few inferior, undersized potatoes, Switzerland announces a 1942 potato yield of 1,250,000 tons, an increase of 170,000 tons over 1941, the United States Department of Commerce stated recently.

Since potatoes constitute one of the basic elements of diet in Switzerland, especial efforts had been made to increase the yield. Domestic food production in general was increased in a campaign which called for cultivation of 50,900 acres of vegetables, greatly in excess of 1941.

Gannett Company Buys Binghamton, N. Y., Press

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—Frank Gannett, President of Gannett Company, Inc., announced June 18 purchase of the Binghamton, N. Y., Press, 39-year-old afternoon daily founded by Willis Sharpe Kilmer.

Acquisition of the Press, a member of the Associated Press, brings to 21 the number of papers comprising the Gannett group, located in 16 cities in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois.

Partial Text of NWLB Coal Pay Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Salient passages from the National War Labor Board decision in the soft-coal wage dispute follow:

Opinion

The Operators negotiating Committee of the Appalachian Joint Conference and the Operators Negotiating Committee of the Southern Appalachian Joint Wage Conference have reported to the Board that no agreement has been reached with the United Mine Workers of America on any of the issues which the National War Labor Board, in its directive order of May 25, referred back to the parties for further negotiation.

The principal question so referred was whether the parties could agree upon a reasonable settlement of the claim advanced by the United Mine Workers that the underground workers are lawfully entitled to additional compensation for travel time, under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Since the parties have failed to agree, it becomes our duty, under the national no-strike policy and Executive Order 9017 of Jan. 12, 1942, finally to determine this labor dispute.

We have directed the parties to execute new contracts containing all the basic provisions of the old Appalachian agreements, with certain modifications which are specified in the directive order. These include a provision for an additional $30 of vacation pay as provided for in our directive order of May 25, and provisions requiring the operators to pay for safety equipment and devices, including electric light and cap rentals, and for blacksmithing and to furnish necessary tools and equipment without charge. The order does not provide for the payment of any additional compensation for travel time or "portal-to-portal" pay.

Portal to portal issue:

The board, in its discussions of this case, has considered the matter of additional compensation for travel time in two aspects: (1) the inequality that comes from basing the pay of all underground workers on the hours worked at their working places in the mines, when the individual workers spend different amounts of time getting from the portal of the mine to their working places and back from the working places to the portal, and (2) the legal claim advanced by the United Mine Workers for additional pay for travel time under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

1. The inequality that results from basing the pay of all the miners on the same hours worked at their working places, regardless of the amount of time that the individual worker has to spend in traveling, is an inequality that could be cured only by including in the pay of individual mine workers an additional compensation according to the amount of time that they actually spent in traveling. Plans which have that effect are now in use in the iron-ore mines of the country and in coal mines in other countries.

In the bituminous mines involved in this dispute, the parties have agreed throughout more than 50 years of collective bargaining that wages should be paid on the "face-to-face" basis: that is, on the basis of time spent at the working places. On July 18, 1940, the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, following representations made jointly to him by the operators and the United Mine Workers, expressed the opinion that "the practice of computing working time on a 'face-to-face' basis in the bituminous mining industry would not be unreasonable" under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Appalachian agreements of 1941 were entered into between the parties in the light of this ruling. They retained the old maximum-hours and working-time provisions in which compensation was based on the "face-to-face" principle. The mine workers chose at that time "face-to-face" rather than "portal-to-portal" pay for their own reasons which they had given to the Wage and Hour Administrator in the letter of July 18, 1940. They agreed to put up with the inequality that comes from the fact that individual mine workers have to spend different periods of time in travel.

New Demand

When the negotiations for the new contract were initiated in March of this year, the mine workers demanded, as they had a right to do, that the new contract should make provision for additional compensation for travel time. . . .

We have, of course, during our consideration of this dispute, given careful thought to the possibility of working out an agreement which actually takes care of this inequality. We have been stopped by two obstacles, either one of which would make impossible the necessary adjustment at this time.

In the first place, neither party to the dispute has proposed to us any kind of a plan that would actually take care of this inequality. The only thing that has been suggested is a general wage increase equally applicable to all the mine workers. In our directive order of May 25, after most careful deliberation, we held that no general wage increase for wage earners could be approved. In the comments accompanying that order we discussed the economic position of the bituminous mine workers and pointed out why we could not approve any general wage increase for them. At a later place in this opinion, we have made further reference to this subject, for reasons which appear at that place.

Built on "Face-to-Face" Basis

In the second place, the whole economic structure of the bituminous mining industry has been built upon the payment of wages on the "face-to-face" basis. To now reconstruct the maximum hours and working time provisions applicable to bituminous coal mining, so as to cure the inequality due to different individual travel time, would create utter confusion in the economics and in the wage structure of the industry, which could only adjust itself to this new system over a period of years. . . .

In normal times of peace it would be possible for the interested parties, and for impartial men, to give reasonable consideration to these complex problems, but at the present time, when the country is engaged in a wartime struggle for its very existence, the uncertainties and disturbances involved in working out such a plan would be intolerable. . . .

(2) In our directive order of May 25, after ruling that no general wage increase could be approved, we spoke of the legal claim asserted by the mine workers for further compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act. We referred that claim to the parties for further negotiation as a possible basis for agreement on some approvable wage increase, since payments due under the Fair Labor Standards Act may be approved without regard to the wage stabilization policy defined by the Anti-Inflation Act of Oct. 2, 1942. It was, however, made very clear in our directive order of May 25 that any wage increase based upon this claim could be approved, under the wage-stabilization policy, only if the amount of the increase were genuinely and reasonably related to the claim advanced by the mine workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act. We said that the proposed settlement must be submitted with supporting data "sufficient to enable the Board to determine whether or not it constitutes a genuine settlement of alleged claims arising under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and not an indirect wage increase in violation of the wage-stabilization policies."

No Report by Miners

In the negotiations following our order of May 25, the representative of the mine workers continued to insist upon a general wage increase of $2 a day. No real attempt was made to relate this amount to any amount of compensation that might be due under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The representatives of the mine workers failed to make any report to the Board on these negotiations. The representatives of the operators were unable to submit to the Board any data by which the Board might determine what amount of wage increase would constitute a genuine settlement of the alleged claim. . . .

The [portal-to-portal] demand is plainly and unmistakably a demand for an "indirect wage increase in violation of the wage-stabilization policies," contrary to the Board's directive order of May 25, 1943.

The overtime payment due to an individual mine worker, on the assumption that travel time is working time, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, may be calculated in accordance with the standard method used by the Wage and Hour Division (see method A in footnote). . . .

Thus, the opportunity we gave to the mine workers and the operators to work out a reasonable settlement of the claim under the Fair Labor Standards Act was not taken advantage of, and they did not reach a settlement. We cannot force upon them a settlement of a lawsuit which we have no power to decide. . . .

F. L. S. A. Limitations

Our Executive Order 9017 "does not apply to labor disputes for which procedures for adjustment or settlement are otherwise provided until those procedures have been exhausted," and it provides that "nothing herein shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with the provisions of . . . the Fair Labor Standards Act." [Here was given the following footnote]:

Method A:

A. Weekly earnings at straight time (42 hours x $1), $42.00;

B. Average hourly earnings ($42 divided by 48), $875;

C. Straight-time earnings for 48-hour week (40 x $.875), $35;

D. Earnings for hours over 40 at time and one-half (8 x $1.312), $10.50;

E. Total earnings for purposes of F. L. S. A. (C divided by D), $45.50;

F. Total earnings under present wage contract, $45.50;

G. Extra compensation for travel time, 0.

As we pointed out in our directive order, it is possible at any time, should the parties ever agree to a settlement of this legal claim, for the National War Labor Board to pass upon it and to say whether or not the amount agreed upon is an allowable wage increase representing a genuine settlement of the claim, or a hidden wage increase contrary to the stabilization program. The distribution of the payment involved in any such settlement is a matter for the Wage and Hour Division to approve or disapprove.

Why the mine workers' demand for a general wage increase cannot be approved:

In the directive order of May 25, we decided that no general wage increase for the mine workers could be approved under the act of Oct. 2, 1942, and the relevant executive orders, regulations, and policies. This national stabilization policy applies, of course, to the mine workers as well as to all other wage earners in the country.

It has been asserted that the mine workers undergo such hardships and earn such low wages that they are entitled to special treatment, out of line with and beyond the limitations of the national stabilization policy. Because of this, the Board feels that in this opinion there should be set forth in greater detail the reasons why the mine workers' demand for a general wage increase cannot be approved by the Board.

There are, within the wage-stabilization policy, certain circumstances under which special wage adjustments to groups of industrial workers may be approved, even though the wages of these workers have already been increased 15 per cent or more since Jan. 1, 1941. . . .

In the Appalachian agreements, however, relative wage rates for different occupations have been carefully worked out by many years of collective bargaining. No objection has been raised by the mine workers to these relative rates except in the occupations of greasers, trappers, flaggers, switch throwers, and slate pickers. This objection has been recognized and taken care of by the Board's directive order which provides that all able-bodied workers in these classifications shall be paid not less than $.657 per hour and $6 per day. . . .

In our directive order of May 25, the hours and earnings of bituminous coal miners were compared with those in other industries. It was pointed out that when the increased demand for coal to meet war requirements and the arrangements for operating the mines on a six-day week are taken into account, the hourly, weekly, and annual wages of the bituminous coal miners make a very favorable showing with similar earnings reported for industrial workers in other industries. . . .

There is no doubt that the mine workers have in the past suffered very great hardships from low wages and substandard living conditions, but in the period since 1932—the low point of the pre-war depression—their average weekly earnings have risen progressively step by step from a deeply substandard level of approximately $14 a week in 1933 to approximately $43 a week in March, 1943, which puts the mine worker up among the higher-paid workers in the war industries.

Would Total 46.9 P. C.

The further wage increase of $2 a day demanded now by the mine workers is an additional increase of 28.6 per cent on top of the average increase of 18.2 per cent which these wage earners have already received since January, 1941, or a total increase of 46.9 per cent.

It is obviously impossible for the War Labor Board to approve any such increase for the mine workers under the national wage-stabilization policy. To approve it would fly in the face of decision after decision of this Board in which we have had to limit the wage increases allowed to the wage earners in most of the great war industries of the country. . . .

It is one thing to use against an employer the economic pressure of a strike in peacetime. . . .

In this dispute, the United Mine Workers, under the leadership of Mr. Lewis, have repudiated the no-strike agreement and insisted upon coming to the bargaining table with their demands in one hand and in the other the threat of a strike in an industry which affects the war production more vitally, perhaps, than any other industry.

The War Labor Board will not participate in any such proceedings, and it will not, under such pressure, approve for the mine workers a wage increase which, for the vital purpose of protecting the wage earner's dollar, has been denied to wage earners in other industries.

Lewis and Miners Criticized by Board

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 19

Criticizing John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers for breaking the "no-strike" pledge of labor, the National War Labor Board in its coal decision declares:

"The effect of the national no-strike agreement has been, in all other labor disputes in all other industries in America, that the War Labor Board has been able to carry on its consideration of the dispute free from the coercive pressure that results in wartime when vital war production is interrupted or threatened with interruption. . . .

"The War Labor Board cannot fail to note that, by the insistence of the United Mine Workers, the negotiations for the new Appalachian agreements have been carried on under conditions which violate the national no-strike agreement and are in themselves a defiance of the national wage stabilization policy."

Gas Fruit-Ripening Aid Successful in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Experiments with butylene, a gaseous chemical, have proved successful in stimulating the growth and ripening of fruit in Russia, particularly in sections where the growing season is too short for full maturing of the fruit, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, June 19, 1943

A Saturday Page

'The Little Gibs'—Children From Gibraltar Now in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

To those who think that a Britisher is always synonymous with an Englishman or at least a Scot or a Welshman, it must be something of a surprise to be reminded that the coveys of dark-eyed people obviously of Mediterranean origin whom he now meets on London streets and busses talking in a language hitherto little heard in these parts, are British subjects like himself. They are Maltese or Gibraltarians, evacuated to England for the duration of the war.

I have been getting acquainted with some little Gibraltarian children and find them all quite fascinating with their striking looks, eager ways, and animated gestures, but the toddlers are simply charming with their huge black eyes, mops of dark curls, and few lisping words of English. They are mostly of Spanish origin, and their language is a Spanish dialect. When a group gets together as they love to do, round a door or a stairway for choice, they remind one of shrill, chattering birds, in spite of the softness of individual consonants.

I admire the way these children greet life with a smile in spite of the experience of being shipped from their homes to the great gray city of London. They doubtless missed the warm sunshine during the long London winter, and the bright flowers that seemed so long in coming. They miss the cheerful bathing beaches by the blue sea, and the bananas and other fruits they ate.

Their Fathers Stayed Behind

The actual habitable part of Gibraltar is of small area, and it is all needed for defense in these days of combat; so whereas their fathers and elder brothers remain behind in the services, the children were brought to England with the women and elderly men. The majority of them are housed in Southwest London in blocks of flats, or large residential houses, commandeered for the purpose by the Government. They are fed and live communally. The women help with the work, and some of them, and any men who are able, earn what they can to supplement the allowance they get from the Government.

Groups of the children attend near-by London County Council elementary schools, and interesting experiments have been tried in teaching English to those whose knowledge of it was rudimentary. Ogden's "Basic English" was put into practice in one instance, with good results. But obviously the best way for these children to become fluent is for them to mix freely with their English schoolmates. Those in a class to themselves with a Gibraltarian teacher are apt to be self-conscious and do not mix so much with the English children. The powers of expression of some of those working alongside English children are remarkably good.

For those about ten years of age, an examination has been especially arranged by the L. C. C. to enable the most promising to go on to secondary or selective central schools, where education is extended to sixteen years of age, and the curriculum is wider.

Most of these children are Roman Catholic or Jewish. The Jewish children have, as well as first names such as Bathsheba, Esther, Jacob, Isaac that come straight out of the Old Testament, surnames that begin with the ancient Semitic prefix "Ben," meaning "son," and many are in appearance very true to the old nomadic type. One little lad, Israel, is with his clear-cut features, deep eyes, black curls, and almost colorless skin now that he has lost his sunburn, a marked contrast to the chubbier, pinker English boys around him, just as his animation makes them seem stolid.

Tries to Teach Us

Israel is a born teacher, and tries to make us essay some Spanish. He will demonstrate with meticulous care how to just breathe the "b" of "buonos" for the greeting "buonos dios," and shows great delight when we master this, and are ready to graduate to the easier "adios," and to "nino" and "nina" (boy and girl) and thence to "padre" and "madre"!

In the absence of their Jewish teacher, this small boy led a group of four in their Jewish prayers after the English children had gone into the hall for their morning prayers. These four slipped into a corner behind the blackboard to be unobserved, and faithfully—so far from home—chanted the prayer they had been taught, concluding with a verse from the Psalms, familiar yet unfamiliar in their foreign accent.

Yet angels these children certainly are not, in school or out, as a man will tell you who offered to coach them in football of a Saturday. The first occasion almost ended in a riot, but order was restored somehow and now they are on their way to becoming good sportsmen.

Adios, little Gibs! I hope one day we will meet again. Perhaps, if ever I pass through the Straits of Gibraltar, I may see you from my liner, bathing in the blue sea, or eating banana sandwiches in the shadow of the great Rock.

M. F.

British Combine

"The Little Gibs," the British affectionately call them—these velvet-eyed Spanish-speaking children from the great Rock of Gibraltar evacuated to Britain for the duration. Here a bevy of them is seen while on a day's outing in the park.

Through the Editor's Window

A Commencement Talk to Teachers

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My friends, do you realize you are doing one of the most glorious jobs in the world? Yours it is to help our children and our youth find and take the democratic way. Yours it is to open up the treasures of man's social, scientific, literary, and fine-arts heritage. Yours it is to help keep young feet pressing forward, to help young heads to be carried high, to help clear eyes that face a difficult world to go on shining.

Yet sometimes it seems as though you under-rate all this—almost apologize for doing it. "I am only a teacher," you say.

And each June many of you—alas, so many!—look wistfully at other professions, seeking change, seeking relief, perhaps, from the extraordinary demands of your own.

"I love the children, and I love teaching," you say. Then you add, "—but . . ."

It is this "but . . ." that would send you into other work, work that can probably be done adequately by many others; whereas yours, for which you have been trained and in which you have precious experience, cannot. Without you, children will go untaught or not so well taught—and a post-war world will be the loser.

* * *

It isn't that you aren't interested in Jimmy and Barbara and dark-eyed Angelo. You really believe in them. In fact you know, down deep, that it was your faith that pulled Angelo through, that kept him out of court. No, it isn't that you aren't interested. Sometimes you even feel that you may be what is called "a born teacher." Nor is it because the Jimmys and Barbaras and Angelos make it mighty difficult at times.

Perhaps it is, rather, the low salary, the resultant unsatisfactory living arrangements, the long hours and extra duties, the community interference with your private life, the criticism of parents, and the astounding absence of expressed appreciation.

Facing this, most of you at times seem convinced you should be doing something else. Especially about now, you feel you cannot do another year of it.

And this is understandable. But there is, as you know, a war going on. A desperate war. You know, too, that there are many difficult war jobs to be done, at home and overseas. Many a task is being bravely done by someone who would prefer a job less grueling. Yet, clear-eyed men and women, chins up, carry on.

* * *

You are needed as teachers, my friends—needed as never before. Boys and girls need you. Servicemen fighting overseas, who have left children of school age at home, need you. A war-torn and sorely disrupted world needs you.

And you who know the good that can be done, wouldn't want to miss this opportunity. You would not choose a lesser task. For it may be you—or you—who will light the torch carried by some future statesman whose vision will make all the difference down the years. It may be you—or you—whose sound teaching and sincere example will help men and women of the postwar world to be more enlightened in their plans, more patient and encouraging with those who must learn to carry them out.

"I am only a teacher," you have said.—You are a teacher? How proud and humbly grateful you can be that this great work is yours! Would you lift your profession up where it belongs? Then do away with any apologetic smile. Each of you can say it with lifted chin and shining eyes. "Yes, I am a teacher." You love it. You know its value. You know, too, its immeasurable rewards.

* * *

Parents and other citizens—even your pupils—will take your profession at the value you give it. Help the citizens of your community to realize it is the most sacred trust, the most thrilling job you ever dreamed of. Watch among your pupils for the best possible candidates for the profession; and so light the way that they may consider the high calling of teaching as a possible life work.

In this season of commencement addresses, an editor who deeply loves education, upon looking out across a bruised and heartsick world, offers this word to you who are in the great work of teaching school.

College Youth—Singing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

I've just come back this evening from the campus of our university where I sat on a hillside with hundreds of young students listening to the traditional yearly Songfest in the sylvan outdoor theater here at the University of Washington at Seattle. The various sororities, fraternities, Independents, Compass and Chart (a Naval R. O. T. C. honorary), the U. S. Army Meteorologists (who were moved into four fraternity houses when they arrived here last winter), and some other choruses, competed in these Songfest finals. Each group took its turn singing two songs in harmony, standing before the large white columns which formed a background for the stage.

Each group appearing on the program was dressed exactly alike. The summer formals were made by the girls themselves, from inexpensive theatrical tulle in keeping with wartime economy, but looking from a distance like the most costly of gowns. One sorority chorus wore fuchsia colored formals—another wore canary yellow, while another was in orchid formals, made bouffant style, with little Juliet caps atop their long bobs. The orchid dresses and caps were sprinkled with silver dots.

The Naval R. O. T. C. were in their dress blues with white caps and gloves. The Meteorological students wore their army air cadet uniforms. Some of the young chaps still in civilian clothes awaiting call wore their tuxedos, and other young men were in white dinner jackets and dark trousers. But each group appearing was identically dressed. At the close of the program all choruses gathered before the white columns to sing "America, the Beautiful"—the orchid row first, the yellow next, then the fuchsias, and so on, and high in the background the Naval R. O. T. C. lads. What a colorful picture they made!

Forgotten for an evening was the war as we sat there through the long northwest twilight, listening to those lovely young voices singing their "Moonlight Madonna," "When Peaceful Night," "Russian Lullaby," "Just the Way You Look Tonight," "Drums," "Anchors Aweigh," and the inspiring "Lord's Prayer." The birds sang sleepily in the great leafy trees around and above us; our state flower, the rhododendron, was a riot of color all along the edge of the clearing, and above where the tree tops opened were coral clouds, colored by the crimson sun setting behind the Olympics.

Hazel Hitchcock Fox

Small Town Culture

Our urban population is recruited from small communities, which thus transmit their character to all America. There can be no stable democracy except as small communities thrive.

If the typical small community is ignorant, dreary, and uninspired, the mass of America will be so, and (natural) science, art, and refinements will be a thin veneer on a crude mass, as for long periods in Europe and Asia. Democracy requires policies which will promote the economic well-being of small communities, and their cultural excellence.

—Antioch Notes

For Negro Schools

A total of $40,000 for Negro schools in Mississippi has been made by the General Education Board, New York City. Among chief beneficiaries will be Jackson College.

Ideas From Your Child's Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How have parents helped the school during the past year? asked the P. T. A. Here are some of the answers to this question, from teachers in a grade school in Evanston, Ill.:

"Those mothers who always send money for defense stamps, room dues, and other little room enterprises in a pocketbook or in a tightly sealed envelope are being foresighted. It is very easy for a child to lose money or stamps otherwise."

* * *

"I do wish that each child might do his own best without a thought of a neighbor child's work. Trying to be 'as good as' or 'better than' some other child is a handicap if the effort is accomplished under pressure. The younger child in a group or in a family is sometimes blocked in his efforts to learn by such comparisons. The child who has been absent from school because of illness may easily be made to feel inadequate by pressure to 'catch up' or to 'pass.' A wholesome and realistic attitude toward two years of work in one grade, when the second year seems advisable, does much to help the child to progress happily and successfully."

L. W. McK.

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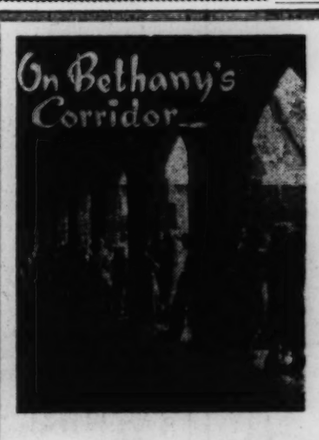

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The Home Forum

Never Uprooted

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF AN INDIVIDUAL is forced to go forth from his home surroundings, or even if he leaves voluntarily, feeling he has weighed anchor and is separated from his base, he is quite likely to feel self-pity, lack, or dissatisfaction. But if he will take the mental attitude that he cannot be uprooted—because he is "rooted and grounded in love," nothing need disturb his equanimity. Stability is dependent upon God.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, always turned to the Bible, to the Old and New Testaments, for guidance. She writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 186): **"We learn in the Scriptures, as in divine Science, that God made all; that He is the universal Father and Mother of man;"** and she adds, **"Now let us not lose this Science of man, but gain it clearly; then we shall see that man cannot be separated from his perfect Principle, God, inasmuch as an idea cannot be torn apart from its fundamental basis."**

The statement that "an idea cannot be torn apart from its fundamental basis," understood spiritually, has great power to heal a rift, no matter how wide it may seem to be, or whether a rift of thought or distance. Man can exist only where God exists, for the source of man's life is God, and there is no place where God is not. So man is never separated from God, either here or hereafter. Awareness of this fact, that man and his Maker are inseparable, opens the way for bright possibilities of happiness and satisfaction everywhere.

* * *

The man of God's creating eternally abides in the presence of God. Nothing can move him out of this presence. Nothing can deprive him of the blessings of dwelling in "the house of the Lord." God as Father gives him wisdom, courage, strength; God as Mother provides shelter, nourishment, protection, companionship. This may be claimed as true for oneself, and should also be seen as true for those on whom one's thoughts may rest, those perhaps from whom one has been temporarily separated; for the acknowledgment of such truths brings to light the goodness of God in each one's human experience.

If one is willing to give up human desires and plans to serve the highest right he knows, he may learn to say in the words of St. Paul (Philippians 4:11, 13): **"For I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. . . . I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."** One need never accept conditions of inharmony of any sort as necessary or God-planned. Rather should one seek to understand the divinely directed plan of which each one is an essential part. One should recognize the all-wise Mind as the sole controller of each individual. Every idea of God is cared for by Him, not neglected. The real man of God's creating is under the divine law of progressive unfoldment, not marking time, unadjusted, or discontented.

The true man of God's creating is incapable of weakness, physical or moral; nor does he fear temptation, but rather is he upheld by the influence of divine Spirit, which enfolds him. He is the very expression of strength and health. He rejoices in freedom, knowing as he does that he is "rooted and grounded" in divine Principle, Love.

It is spiritual progress which counts and is fundamentally satisfying to each one, far more satisfying than trying to please personal sense. Each day can be a record of fruitful spiritual growth and victory—sometimes a victory over self, sometimes an opportunity to help another or to co-operate in the deliverance of all mankind from that which is unprincipled. True manhood and womanhood, whether at home or afield, are always victorious, joyous, satisfied, spiritually sustained and God-blessed.

* * *

A student of Christian Science was once led to utilize to great advantage the truth that "an idea cannot be torn apart from its fundamental basis." He insisted that right where he was he could claim his divine sonship, claim his oneness with God, with all of good. Right where he was, he knew he could be used of God to express his highest abilities in God's service. He refused to admit that in some other place, in some other surroundings, he would find stability, friendship, the joys and protection of home. He perceived that he was completely dependent upon his unity with God, which had existed since before the beginning of time. He knew that right where he was, he could feel the security of never having been dislodged from his fundamental basis, from loving understanding, friendship, and every essential of well-being. This scientific admission of truth brought to him satisfying opportunities for service, gave him peace of mind and joy surpassing anything he had known before, at the same time uniting him in closer understanding with those about him.

"Dwelling in Love that cannot change,
From anxious fear man finds release;
No more his homeless longings range,
God keepeth him in perfect peace."

(Christian Science Hymnal, No. 93.)

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10.4

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Retrospective Wisdom

THERE IS an illuminating expression that is used now and then—"When I come to think about it." It is generally used when a controversy is over and an unwelcome truth at last admitted, and there is nothing more to be done about it. A person has had a very decided opinion and has expressed it with great vehemence. All his efforts have proved unavailing and the thing against which he has protested has come to pass. Then in a sudden burst of common sense he resolves to sit down and think about it.

Why he did not adopt this meditative method in the first place he cannot exactly explain. Perhaps it is because in the struggle for existence man is compelled to be an active rather than a reflective creature. Thought is apt to come in the form of an afterthought. Wisdom is essentially retrospective.—From "Meditations on Votes for Women," by SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Laurel on a Rainy Day

Rain upon my leaves—
Raindrops' whispering spell:
"Apollo once loved you well—"

KATHRYN WRIGHT

By Courtesy of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE ROAD TO LINCOLNVILLE": *A Painting by Charles Dana Gibson*

THE NAME OF Charles Dana Gibson signifies an epoch. That artist illustrated an era of American life and manners, and he created a heroine to embody the ideal of comeliness and wisdom, the now historic "Gibson Girl."

Mr. Gibson had the conventional art education of a young American painter of his day. His inclination toward illustration and social satire met the hearty approval of the large weekly and monthly American magazines of the nineties. His Gibson Girl was endowed with grace and style, calm, shrewdness, and savoir faire. She wore the new modes with freedom and casualness, and established the keynote of fashion of her day. To express himself with clarity, Mr. Gibson cultivated his pen-and-ink technique, following the manner of British graphic artists, like George Du Maurier.

Charles Dana Gibson as a painter in oils is less known. Not content to work in black-and-white, in which his mastery had gained him such fame, the satirist has turned to canvas and easel in recent years, dedicating himself entirely to this medium. The oils depict the countryside of Maine: mountains, bridges, domestic scenes, and portraits of natives. His brush is full and free and exuberant, expressing a buoyancy associated with youth. The descriptive capacity is still there, the ability to select the telling object, the typical trait of character. Mr. Gibson seems now to have abandoned entirely the world of fashion and sophistication, preferring life among his salty, unaffected, hard-working neighbors.

"The Road to Lincolnville" was painted in 1938. It is notable for vivid coloring and freshness of atmosphere.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Nimmer Ontworteld

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

INDIEN IEMAND gedwongen is den huiselijken kring te verlaten (of zelfs als hij uit vrijen wil weggaat), en hij het gevoel heeft, dat hij het anker heeft gelicht of van zijn ankerplaats is losgeraakt, dan zal hij waarschijnlijk met zelfmedelijden, ontbering en ontevredenheid te kampen hebben. Als hij echter in gedachte de houding aanneemt, dat hij niet ontworteld kan zijn, aangezien hij „in de liefde geworteld en gegrond" is, dan zal niets zijn gelijkmoedigheid kunnen verstoren. Standvastigheid is op God gebouwd.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap, wendde zich altijd voor haar leiding tot den Bijbel, tot het Oude èn het Nieuwe Testament. Op blz. 186 van *Miscellaneous Writings* schrijft zij: „Wij leeren zoowel uit de Heilige Schrift als in de goddelijke Wetenschap, dat God alles heeft gemaakt; dat Hij de universeele Váder en Moeder van den mensch is", en zij voegt hier aan toe: „Laten wij deze Wetenschap van den mensch nu toch niet uit het oog verliezen, doch er een helder inzicht in verkrijgen; dan zullen wij zien, dat de mensch niet van God, zijn volmaakt Beginsel, gescheiden kan zijn, aangezien een idee niet van haar oorspronkelijken grondslag kan worden weggescheurd."

Als de verklaring, dat „een idee niet van haar oorspronkelijken grondslag kan worden weggescheurd", geestelijk wordt opgevat, bezit zij groote kracht om een klove, hoe diep ook, te overbruggen, zij het een klove in gedachten of in afstand. De mensch kan alleen daar bestaan, waar God bestaat, want de eenige bron van 's menschen leven is God en er is geen plaats, waar God niet is. Bijgevolg kan de mensch nooit van God gescheiden zijn, hier noch hiernamaals. Zijn wij ons van dit feit, namelijk, dat de mensch en zijn Schepper niet te scheiden zijn, ten volle bewust, dan wordt ons het blijde vooruitzicht geopend, dat geluk en voldoening ons deel zullen zijn, waar wij ons ook mogen bevinden.

* * *

De mensch, die door God geschapen is, woont eeuwiglijk in de tegenwoordigheid van God. Er is niets, dat hem uit deze nabijheid Gods kan verwijderen. Niets kan hem berooven van de zegening om „in het Huis des Heeren" te wonen. God, de Vader, schenkt hem wijsheid, moed en kracht; God, de Moeder, voorziet hem van een onderdak, voedsel, bescherming en kameraadschap. Dit geldt niet alleen voor ons zelf, maar ook voor hen, op wie onze gedachten wellicht zullen rusten, voor hen dus, van wie wij ons voor 't oogenblik gescheiden gevoelen; immers de erkenning van dergelijke waarheden brengt de goedheid van God in het leven van ieder mensch aan het licht.

Indien iemand bereid is van zijn menschelijke verlangens en plannen afstand te doen, ten einde het voor hem hoogste goed te dienen, zal hij ongetwijfeld met de woorden van Paulus kunnen instemmen: „Want ik heb geleerd vergenoegd te zijn in hetgeen ik ben. . . . Ik vermag alle dingen door Christus die mij kracht geeft" (Fil. 4:11, 13). Men behoeft nooit welken onharmonischen toestand ook te aanvaarden, alsof deze noodzakelijk of door God verordend was. Veeleer moet men trachten het door God bestuurde plan, waar ieder schepsel een onmisbaar deel van uitmaakt, te begrijpen. Men moet gaan inzien, dat het alwetend Gemoed de eenige bestuurder van elk schepsel is. Iedere God-idee wordt door Hem verzorgd, nooit verwaarloosd. De werkelijke mensch, die door God geschapen is, staat onder de goddelijke wet van altijd doorgaande ontplooiing; voor dien mensch kan er geen sprake zijn van louter „den pas markeeren", van verkeerd geplaatst of misnoegd zijn.

De ware mensch, door God geschapen, is niet onderhevig aan lichamelijke of zedelijke zwakte; ook is hij niet bevreesd voor verleiding, immers hij wordt door den invloed van den goddelijken Geest, die hem omhult, gesteund. Hij is inderdaad een toonbeeld van kracht en gezondheid. Hij verheugt zich in zijn vrijheid, daar hij weet, dat hij „geworteld en gegrond" is in het goddelijk Beginsel, de Liefde.

Geestelijke vooruitgang is van het hoogste belang en geeft een mensch, uit den aard der zaak, grooter voldoening, dan wanneer hij zou trachten den persoonlijken zin welgevallig te zijn. Iedere dag moest de vrucht van zijn geestelijken groei en van overwinning vermelden—nu eens een overwinning op zichzelf, dan weer een gelegenheid te baat genomen om anderen van dienst te zijn of om mede te werken aan de bevrijding der menschheid van alles, wat tegen het Beginsel indruischt. De ware man, de ware vrouw zal altijd zegevieren, hetzij tehuis of te velde, en is altijd opgewekt en tevreden, geestelijk gesteund en door God gezegend.

* * *

Een leerling der Christelijke Wetenschap werd er eens toe geleid om, met uitstekend resultaat, gebruik te maken van de waarheid, dat „een idee niet van haar oorspronkelijken grondslag kan worden weggescheurd". Hij hield voortdurend staande, dat hij, juist waar hij zich nu bevond, aanspraak kon maken op zijn goddelijk zoonschap, op zijn eenzijn met God, met al het goede. Hij wist, dat hij juist daar door God gebruikt kon worden om zijn grootste geestesgaven in den dienst van God tot uitdrukking te brengen. Hij weigerde te gelooven, dat hij veel beter in een andere plaats, in een andere omgeving bestendigheid, vriendschap, en de genoegens en bescherming van een tehuis zou kunnen vinden. Hij zag duidelijk in, dat hij geheel afhankelijk was van zijn eenheid met God die reeds bestond, voordat tijd een aanvang had genomen. Hij wist zeer goed, dat precies waar hij nu was, hij zich veilig kon gevoelen, daar hij nog nooit van zijn oorspronkelijken grondslag was verdreven—den grondslag van liefdevol begrijpen en vriendschap, van alles, wat voor zijn welzijn van belang was. Zijn wetenschappelijk beamen van deze waarheid stelde hem in de gelegenheid anderen van dienst te zijn en bracht hem zulk een voldoening, gemoedsvrede en vreugde, als hij nog nooit tevoren had ondervonden; terzelfdertijd gevoelde hij zich door een betere verstandhouding met allen rondom nauwer aan hen verbonden.

„Wie veilig woont in Liefdes tent,
Bevrijd van vrees en 't wee der aard,
Verlangt niet meer, zijn hart vindt rust,
Zijn vrede blijft in God bewaard."

(Het Gezangboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, Nu. 93)

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"All Around the Town"

IT HAD ALWAYS SEEMED there was no city in the world that loved its dogs as well as did Paris; but now behold a rival in New York, city of the broad avenues and brownstoned side streets.

Here, from early morning until far into the dim night, one is entranced by the endless dogs that step out with their masters and mistresses. Whether it is a day when the white eraser of the snow wipes out the Empire State Building against a midwinter sky, when rain slashes through the rusty supports of the El on Third Avenue, or when sunlight makes Park and Madison and Fifth things of "joy forever," it is the same. Here they all are—sharing with their beloved owners the sights and sounds, the infinite variety of the city.

* * *

If you are in a Harper's Bazaar and Vogue mood, choose Fifth and Madison and Park to become acquainted with "what the well-dressed dog is wearing." These fashionable thoroughfares reveal a never-ending procession of delightful creatures. Nothing at the moment possesses, perhaps, more thoroughly self-conscious whimsy than the poodle wearing a new kind of clip that some imaginative dog hairdresser must have concocted in a dream, or whisked out of the pages of a delicious French fairy tale. Instead of the neat rosettes and sheared noses of another era, the curls on the legs are allowed to grow long like straight little woolly trousers, and the inimitable poodle faces look up at you perkily from curls that give the appearance of beautifully-groomed brushes seeking an escape from the prosaic. One beguiling little fellow, with a wide peppermint pink collar strapped high and snugly behind its ears, actually smiled at me when I spoke to him on Park Avenue, as he and his companion, a dusky-faced maid, halted in the traffic. "His name is Babar!" she volunteered pleasantly, and Babar (shades of that so lovable elephant in the French picture book!) tilted his head and twitched his funny scrap of a tail. "I'm thoroughly ridiculous, am I not?" his merry little eyes seemed to question. "But isn't it all a lot of fun?"

* * *

But not all the charm is captured by the poodles. Rounding the corner into Fifth Avenue one brisk winter day was a plumpish woman wrapped to her nose in a leopard coat, while trotting briskly beside her was a copper dachshund—and delightfully decorative touch—he, too, was wearing a miniature leopard blanket! And such is the complete nonchalance of New York crowds, serenely accustomed to the unusual, that no one, apparently, but myself was giving the svelte little mite a second glance!

* * *

Yes, all the smart breeds—the Kerry Blues, the Airedales, the wire-haired terriers and many others, are creatures of a world of elegance, of penthouses and doormen, of kennel clubs and the show ring, that world which still carries on, somehow, in spite of ration books.

But these are only half of the picture. Choose any of the puzzle of streets running east and west, where the El pursues its rackety way, or else those streets stemming from the familiar confusion of Broadway and Times Square. It is here that you will find the dogs that are beloved for their purely personal equation. These have no pedigrees, no famous sires. They have grown from puppyhood in the clatter and cinders of narrow alleys and brick back yards, of flats and rooming-houses in battered brownstone fronts.

These are the jaunty little fellows whose legs are too short and tails too long, but whose masters and mistresses treasure and guard them zealously—letting them roam along the pavements as far as a worn leash will allow. They dress them up for their airings in sweaters that sag and bows that are dingy, but each is a badge of love.

* * *

Life is pleasant—oh, very pleasant—for these furry small people; for are there not the chain stores and the Five-and-Tens where they join in with the crowds, and friendly storekeepers toss them a stray scrap now and then? And walks to the edge of the river on Sunday afternoons, where boats are always moving, and the wind carries in fascinating smells to tantalize their inquisitive noses; and quiet strolls, late at night, when the dimout turns familiar doorways and ash cans into haunts of canine mystery!

And so "East Side, West Side, all around the town," all the dogs and all their masters fit into the scheme of a great city. Groom and clip these small companions carefully, or dress them up in frayed bows—it is all the same. The love that is given and returned makes their goings and comings endearing and enduring and unforgettable!

V. G.

A Well-Remembered Background

OUR HOUSE WAS A large white, square structure, green-shuttered, sitting secure and calm upon its carpet of green lawn. The pillars of the narrow porch which ran across the front were topped with scrollwork which was rarely free of nesting birds. Upon each pillar was entwined a Seven Sister rose, and English honeysuckle—the leaves of which stayed green all winter—screened the porch's western end. . . .

Shallow wings jutted out from the main square of the house, both ending in bay windows. One bay was in my parents' bedroom, magnificent and depressing in marble-topped black walnut and the "Stag at Bay." . . .

The other bay was in what we called "the settin' room"—a long room running almost the entire width of the house to where it opened through chenille-curtained folding doors into my parents' chamber. Here was the base-burner shining with nickel and tile, its railing a boon to frosty toes. Beside it, around a table with a cover of flower-embroidered felt, and under a hanging lamp of ruby hobnailed glass, the family gathered at night. . . .

Double doors framed in grille-work opened from the settin' room into the parlor where, in the Brussels carpet, red amaryllis bloomed on white medallions scrolled in black. Stiffly starched lace curtains suspended from brass cornices swept the floor, and between the full-length windows was a mantel draped with a lambrequin of red and gold plush embossed in relief with enormous red satin and chenille roses of old gold. Here more black walnut in the Victorian Gothic style stood in stiff array, and the walls were hung with crayon portraits of my father and mother and oil paintings of landscapes and flowers. These were the work of my oldest sister who, as was proper for young ladies in those days of elegance, had studied painting, music, and embroidery under our village artist, Miss Kate Gray.

The crowning glories of this room to me, however, were the whatnot with its shell in which was imprisoned the ocean's roar, a glass bell over a group of glassy-eyed stuffed birds, and a brass chandelier holding four oil lamps with frosted globes, and with crystal pendants which tinkled if one stamped his foot.

Other double doors from the settin' room led into a low dining-room, a step down in the rear wing of the house. Its doors and wainscot were marvels of what was called graining, and its floor was covered with a thick, gayly striped rag rug. Above the wainscot the walls were painted a somewhat dusky pink topped with a paper border where fat white birds peeped at fat pink roses through a lattice of gilt. . . .

In the center of the room under a hanging lamp with a painted china shade stood the long oval dining table. Except at mealtime it was covered with a bright red damask cloth with a red and white fringed border, and it was encircled with cane-seated chairs of oak. At one end of the room stood a huge black iron "chunk" stove, the pipe of which ran through the ceiling into what was called a drum, the heat from this warming my own, small, low-ceilinged chamber above. In each of the east windows hung white-skirted bird cages where my sisters' pet canaries chirped and sang. Before each window stood a comfortable rocking chair with high caned back and plump cushioned seat. Behind this stove was another carpet-covered lounge where my father sometimes took an after-dinner snooze. Between the east windows was his glass-doored secretary. — From "Stina; the Story of a Cook," by HERMAN SMITH. (New York: Barrows.)

The Gift

My friend gave me
Two red candles;
They gleam before my mirror
Like giant exclamation marks
Tongued with a quivering leaf—
Burning affirmations
Of an ineffable text.

What need of words
Where there is light;
And the imponderable gold
Of silence?

A. E. JOHNSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1943

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

New Margarine Battle Looms ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Charles Holman is the big milk lobbyist in Washington, and he has been working here since 1921. I am reminded of him by the battle he and his Milk Producers' Federation have put up against margarine. Before the war, the price spread between butter and margarine was about 16 cents a pound. But butter has been pulling away. Here in Washington you pay about 60 cents now for a pound of butter; only 25 cents for margarine.

I have just reviewed the battle in the book by Wesley McCune, fellow Washington journalist, on "The Farm Bloc" which Doubleday Doran issued yesterday ($2.00). This oleo struggle is a fascinating study. Can the dairy lobby maintain its barriers against margarine in the face of the war food shortage? Can even such a warrior as big, tough Charlie Holman, who knows all the Congress boys by their first name, maintain his lines?

At at conference on state barriers early in the war, M. L. Wilson, Paul McNutt's nutrition chief, spoke his mind against "special-interest groups" who have "erected interstate regional barriers which reduce the opportunity for efficient distribution of foods into consumer's hands" and he cited primarily laws which "discriminate against wholesome nutritive foods, such as taxes on colored and uncolored margarine." Incidentally, these are what Prof. Thomas Reed Powell has called "the protective tariff on the cow."

Mr. Holman promptly issued a vigorous release attacking Mr. Wilson and a year after the conference only one state had relaxed its gag and the Federal tax on margarine was unchanged.

Mr. McCune, who writes the farm news matter for Newsweek, reviews some of the existing regulations on margarine. All states except Arizona have enacted some type of law regulating it. Two-thirds flatly prohibit sale of yellow margarine, which explains the tired arm of the housewife who has to mix in the coloring by hand, the original purpose, of course, was to prevent fraud, but now labeling laws require the word "oleomargarine" on the package. Twenty-three states have excise taxes on margarine ranging from 5 cents a pound on uncolored to 15 cents on colored. Sixteen states require licenses either to sell, manufacture or serve the maligned product, with fees ranging from $1 to $1,000. And Margarine is the only food discriminated against by Federal tax.

Mr. Holman and his dairy lobby are one aspect of the Farm Bloc in Washington, but they are dazzingly efficient and always worth studying. They have helped keep Argentine beef out of the country, they have helped get Federal and state taxes on margarine, they got a 14-cent tariff on imported butter (Canadian) and with other groups they are working against any change in farm parity—that isn't up.

Mr. McCune unkindly calls the lobby's arguments against margarine "phony." He offers witnesses who say that this poor man's butter, made of vegetable oils with added vitamin A, and now employing in some cases butter flavoring to make it taste like butter, is nutritively on a par with the product of old bossy, though it never came nearer to a cow than a soybean or a cotton seed. But the Government taxes margarine to make it more expensive while it pays subsidies to butter to reduce the cost.

Charlie Holman now faces one of his greatest struggles, however. How can he keep people from buying margarine, when butter is soaring in price and is scarce in quantity?

That he will do it if anybody can is the feeling of those who have seen the dairy lobby in action. Mr. Holman's celebrated engagement with the National Federation of Women's Clubs is a case in point.

Part of this has passed into a kind of legend. We know, however, that in that year the clubs of several states passed resolutions in favor of abolishing the Federal tax on oleomargarine. Since this organization represents 2,000,000 women, from kitchens all over the country, it was a serious threat.

As Mr. McCune tells the story, butter-advocate Holman approached Mrs. John L Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., President of the Federation. Apparently butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. But his technique is better adapted to congressmen than to womens' club presidents for the meeting came to naught. Mr. McCune says Mr. Holman then sought to have Mrs. Whitehurst fired from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, as a person inimical to to the farmer. This was the direct-action approach. Failing in this, he decided to set up headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas, where the women's convention was to be held, and opened a suite, in true campaign style appealing to delegates from dairy states. By this time the margarine controversy had overshadowed the formal convention theme "Pan America." Over Mr. Holman's alleged objection the convention voted to hear an impartial nutritionist, Dr. Anton J. Carlson of Chicago University. Mr. Holman scored a victory of sorts, however. The Federation passed a motion to postpone determination of the fight, and ended without renewing the issue.

Anyone who attempts to get food taxes on margarine reduced, just because butter is scarce, is in for a real battle.

The Country Speaks: Far West

Postwar Homes for War Workers ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

Rows of swallows' nests under the eaves are what the quick-built communities of war workers' homes most resemble. And a question of much importance to the postwar economy of the Far West is whether the occupants of vast trailer towns and plywood cities will migrate when the victory whistles blow, or whether they will stay on as the pioneers of '39 and the early '40's.

If those from afar elect to stay, the very job of building new and permanent homes for them will add up to a tremendous project. If any large proportion of them go back to the inland or Eastern States from which they were lured by wartime pay scales here, problems of assimilation and peacetime employment which loom large from the point of view of the present, will shrink accordingly.

Polls have not yet told what peace may bring in this respect. A recent study entitled "After the War—New Jobs in the Pacific Southwest," considers the problem of employment and manpower in the States of California, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, based on studies made by the planners of Region 8 of the National Resources Planning Board, Berkeley, Calif.

At the height of the war effort, theoretically set for 1944 or 1945 in the study, the labor force in these four Pacific States will have increased 574,000 over that of April, 1940, despite withdrawal of more than 700,000 persons into military service. The labor force of the region will then comprise 44.7 per cent of the population, compared with 41.6 per cent at the time of the last census. In California 44.9 per cent of the population will be employed, it is estimated.

Ways to Ease Change Studied

The four States considered in the study could have about 550,000 unemployed during the immediate postwar readjustment period, under conditions favorable to readjustment, the planners suggest, or approximately 1,200,000 unemployed under conditions that would hinder and prolong readjustment. The differential depends, they say, upon (1) how rapidly the armed forces are demobilized, (2) the extent to which war migrants leave the region, (3) the extent to which war industries curtail operation, (4) how many women who took jobs during the war withdraw from the labor force, and (5) the rapidity of civilian re-employment. Under the most adverse conditions considered in the estimate California, being the most populous and most heavily industrialized, might have as many as 1,000,00 persons on its unemployed roll

The main object of the planning study, and its release for publication and dissemination among interested groups, is to help minimize unemployment and distress after the war, says Van Beuren Stanbery, regional NRPB counselor. Many specific recommendations are made which are designed to further this end.

More generally, both the region and the nation are urged to beware of a natural and widespread desire to return to a peacetime economy overnight. "To apportion equitably the limited supplies of raw materials among manufacturers and of goods among consumers, to shift war workers from armament plants, aircraft factories, and shipyards and retrain them gradually for new jobs as peacetime activities are resumed; and to prevent prices from soaring as they did in 1920, with subsequent collapse as in 1921, it will be necessary to relax controls judiciously," says the planning group's report.

Primitive Economy Minimized

Possible diversion and defeat of the Far West's new and mighty industrial momentum through economic and psychological exhaustion, resulting in a widespread cry of "back to the land—a farm and subsistence for every family!" is warned against by the planners. Return to a primitive economy is not recommended.

The authors of this newest report from the Berkeley field office envisage postwar population movements, see displaced war workers going hither and yon in numerous cross currents within the region. And on top of this reshuffling of present populations within the region, they see also the probability of a new influx of opportunity seekers from the East a few years after the war.

The continuing suggestion throughout the 84 pages of the report that the almost certain serious employment problems of the immediate postwar period can be foreseen, charted, guided to an appreciable extent or almost wholly controlled, is the factor which will appeal most strongly to business men and industrialists of the region; even to those who are opposed to "Government interference with business." For organized business groups here as elsewhere are planning as never before to have private enterprise "carry the ball" when the clouds of war permit resumption of ordinary affairs.

Meanwhile, the little people—the swallows—who live in the trailer towns and plywood cities near the great war production plants, are a prime factor in all calculations as to what the Far West will be and do and produce after the war.

To Change the Subject:

Future Farmers Work Case Farm ..... *By Kate Archibald*

It is a workmanlike farm, not too streamlined, but one where acres of peas are neatly strung, a large field of head lettuce is freshly cultivated berry bushes are trained in areas of straight rows, and—test of any good farming—the fences are in repair.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the farm appears to be deserted except for a horse munching hay in the barn, and one lone man at the end of the lane down near the well-kept pig pens.

At four however, the quiet is shattered by a "Yippee!" from a truckload of boys who arrive and quickly disperse themselves about the 28-acre farm. The little yellow tractor, familiarly the "cat," is run out of its shed; two boys have work in the greenhouse where young celery is on its way; and several head for the spinach tract. The Auburn (Wash.) High School Chapter of Future Farmers of America are at work on their case farm.

Early in the spring of 1942 when Japanese who made up the bulk of farmers in the White River Valley, were evacuated from their farms, and farm production looked like a nearly complete loss, the Future Farmers leased this farm from its owner and have now operated it for two seasons.

The boys who work after school and Saturdays are paid by the hour but in the forenoons, during school hours, they work on a different basis. Then their instructor, Henry S. Porter, Smith-Hughes instructor, is with them and shows them the technique of, say "crawling" lettuce. After possibly two periods of instruction in the deft operation of the hands under the heads of lettuce, the boys have a new skill which they may use in after-school work hours.

As hired hands on their own project they have first decided in their co-operative council and agricultural classes how much of a wage to pay themselves, also what crops to plant, how many pigs and how many sheep to produce, and have decided to contract with the near-by canneries for so many acres of blue lake beans and for their crops of strawberries, raspberries, black and boysen berries. Other high school boys are also employed and extra pickers must be hired during peak harvests.

The farm equipment includes a cow, which was donated and which supplies the wherewithal for studying the use of cream separators, values of butterfat and other dairy practice. Dick, the dapple gray, is used as farm machinery. Besides the "cat" there is the "put put" or junior cultivator, a plow, harrow, and duster for berries.

The Chapter Farm is a laboratory for learning farm management and that valuable of all farm lessons, making ends meet. The dwelling house on the farm is rented. One man is hired permanently. With money from the sale of products, the lease payments, wages, and farm expenses are paid. After that, necessary new equipment is bought and from what remains stock-holding parents and friends are paid dividends.

The school shop where the Future Farmers learn maintenance and repair of farm machinery, is a rival of the Chapter Farm as a laboratory. For these American boys are eager to learn, not to evade work, but to save labor. It is as instinctive with them, Mr. Porter explains, as it was racially inherent for their Japanese predecessor with his large family of farm laborers, to be content with slow, hand labor and long hours.

The boys of Auburn Chapter are very conscious that they are part of a great organization and would not wish to be "written up" without mention of what the Future Farmers are doing in the near-by town of Kent where the Chapter project is ownership of a tractor and other farm equipment operated for farmers on a wage basis, and where seven members of the Kent Chapter also operate a farm. Beyond the White River Valley horizons extend to include splendid programs of Future Farmers throughout the nation.

Neutral Turkey Helpful to Allies in Transportation

Opening of Mediterranean puts Turkey in center of supply line from Black Sea to Russia.

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The opening of the Mediterranean Sea has placed Turkey in the middle of the road between the sea powers and Soviet Russia. By conveying food, medical, and other nonmilitary supplies in transit from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea Turkey can render considerable assistance to the Allies without impairing its neutrality.

The establishment of direct maritime communications between Turkey, America, and Britain is a major event in the Battle of Transportation. Ankara hitherto has not been master of its decisions. Its neutrality was not merely a matter of sympathies and interests, but the result of inadequate communications.

Ever since the Mediterranean was closed to all but the most heavily convoyed vessels Ankara virtually was severed from the Allies. Only by way of Basra on the Persian Gulf and through Egypt could Allied shipments reach Turkey unmolested by German and Italian raiders. Turkey's small State-owned merchant marine (around 230,000 gross tons) was respected by the belligerents but what its ships could carry was a trifle.

During the first weeks of Italy's participation in the war Turkey did not even by rail have access to ocean ports. The Bagdad-Mosul railroad was not yet linked to the Turkish system. Only in 1938-39, after years of financial bickering and hesitation had French and British engineers stepped up construction of the missing section across the Syrian desert. When on July 17, 1940, the first train left Istanbul for Bagdad, Turkey was at last connected with the Persian Gulf. Direct rail communications with Egypt were established in the beginning of 1943.

Communications Strained

The only industrial areas with which Turkey could trade during the first years of the war were Central Europe and the U. S. S. R. Turkey's communications with Germany and Italy depended upon the Orient Express line through Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece, supplemented by a maritime service from Constanza and the mouth of the Danube to Istanbul. With the U. S. S. R., Turkey was linked by ship across the Black Sea and by a coastal highway from Batum to Trebizond. Soviet Russia had delivered to Turkey trucks, busses, and various types of machinery but discontinued in June, 1941, whatever technical assistance it had been able to provide.

Overland communications with Central Europe were severed by Germany's invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece. Only in the summer of 1942 did the Nazis succeed in re-establishing rail service with Turkey. By then Germany's industries no longer were able to guarantee a steady flow of industrial supplies. Surpries attacks by General Mikhailovitch' forces, Partisans and Greek guerrillas and—according to the Germans—diluvial floods, constantly interfered with Balkan transportation while the maritime services with Istanbul and Izmir (Smyrna) which the Axis maintained through the Aegean Sea, the Corinth Canal and the Adriatic were exposed to Allied air and naval raids from Middle East bases. The obstruction of the Corinth Canal by American long-range bombers in August, 1942, and the gradual exhaustion of Axis tonnage through the African campaign placed further strain upon Turkey's communications with Central Europe.

The United Nations, on the other hand, improved their communications with Turkey step by step. The equipment which reached Ankara since July, 1940, by way of Basra and Baghdad around the Cape was insufficient. The Allies, short of shipping and compelled to supply Egypt, Greece, Soviet Russia and Iraq, were unable to meet Turkey's demand. The maximum they could have shipped daily from Baghdad to Ankara over 1,266 miles of single track was not much more than two average American trainloads, and even this relatively small quantity would have required at least one third of Turkey's freight cars.

Direct Rail Connection

The next step toward an improvement of Allied communications with Ankara was the establishment of a direct rail connection between Turkey and Egypt. The standard gauge network of Egypt and Palestine extended only to Haifa. The main terminal of the standard gauge railways in Turkey and Syria was Tripoli. Haifa and Tripoli were connected by a tortuous narrow gauge line by way of Damascus. The task was to build a standard gauge link on the shortest route.

The surveying job began in July, 1941, after Vichy authorities had been ousted from Syria. In record time Australian and South African railway units and the Pioneer Corps of the British Army, aided by 8,000 civilian laborers, graded a new route through extremely difficult terrain. The northern end had to be hewn through solid rock. At some places where the cliffs abut into the sea a roadway was built in deep water along the coast. In October, 1942, the 175-mile rail link was completed.

Before assuming his Tunisian command, General Sir Harold Alexander hammered home a silver spike marking the establishment of a continuous rail line from Cairo to the Bosporus. The route was opened to military transportation in the beginning of this year. By July, Ankara announced, it would be available to public traffic.

Direct communications between Turkey and Egypt further were facilitated by the completion of a steel swing bridge across the Suez Canal similar to the one built in World War I which the Suez Canal Company had dismantled for commercial reasons, and by constructional work to increase the carrying capacity of the railroad in southern Palestine.

Rolling Stock Available

Ankara's rail connection with Baghdad, Alexandria, and Suez has made Allied rolling stock in Egypt and Iraq available to Turkey. The fact that in case of an emergency Ankara now can call in American and British rolling stock massed in Egypt and Iraq has strengthened its political position.

From a military point of view, however, these rail connections remained precarious as long as Axis air and naval forces were superior in the Mediterranean. North of the Syrian border, where the direct line to Ankara swings westward from the Amanus range through the coastal plain into the Taurus mountains, the railroad becomes extremely vulnerable. A few well-placed bombs in tunnels or on bridges could have cut Turkey's rail communications with the Allies for the duration of the war.

In the Amanus range alone 6 miles out of 21 are tunnels, including the Bahche tunnel, 3½ miles long at an altitude of 2,500 feet which required six years to build, while the section through the Taurus has almost eight miles of tunnels and lofty bridges. These are hard facts which explain the difficulty of Turkey's situation during the first years of the war.

When Winston Churchill after the Casablanca Conference met Turkey's leading statesman at the foot of the Taurus the nightmare of a Nazi invasion of their country from Bulgaria and Greece was just beginning to fade in the light of Allied victories in Africa. Today Turkey has little to fear from a Nazi attack on its communications.

The approaches to Taurus and Amanus from the sea are well protected by Allied air forces stationed on Cyprus and in Syria. Turkey's own aviators equipped with planes supplied by the Allies and tens of thousands of sturdy soldiers are standing on guard against Nazi saboteurs all along the strategic rail line to Egypt and the Persian Gulf.

Plentiful Equipment

The most important aid, however, which Turkey now is beginning to receive from the Allies is shipped directly from America and Britain through the reopened Mediterranean. The prospect of plentiful equipment from the great industrial nations overseas has made Ankara once more master of its decisions. Georgraphy enables Turkey to play a considerable role.

Whatever its future policy, Turkey now can convey in transit through its territory such material that does not violate the obligations of a neutral. With the exception of military equipment and supplies, shipments can be directed to Russia through Turkish Mediterranean ports and over Turkish railroads.

Izmir (Smyrna), Turkey's principal Mediterranean port, is still barred to the Allies by Axis islands strongholds in the Aegean archipelago, but northeast of Cyprus in the Gulf of Alexandretta two Turkish ports are open to Allied shipping—Mersina, the port of Adana, and Alexandretta itself which France ceded to the Turks shortly before the war.

Three Different Gauges

Both are connected by rail with the Black Sea ports of Samsun and Zongouldak and with Erzerum, the northeastern terminal of Turkey's standard-gauge railroads whence a highway extends to the ancient city of Trebizond and to Batum, the Soviet Union's last major port on the Black Sea.

From Mersina and Alexandretta two rail lines wind their way northeastward through the mountains. The northernmost line extends to a point east of Ankara and thence reaches the coal port of Zongouldak; the other line leads to Samsun by way of Sivas with an eastern branch to Erzerun; which also has a precarious rail connection with the U. S. S. R.—an old 2-foot-6-inch narrow-gauge railway built by the Russians in the last war during their advance from their former frontier at Sarikamish into the mountain fastnesses of Turkey. The three different gauges (Turkish standard gauge—narrow gauge—Russian large gauge) make it seem improbable that much traffic can be carried over this line.

The Mediterranean-Black Sea railroads, however, are in relatively good condition. With the rolling stock delivered by America and Britain and locomotives and freight cars from Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq, these transit lines should be able to handle more traffic than the Allies hitherto could ship to the Soviet Union through Iran. The Turkish tracks are betier and shorter than the Trans-Iranian and the sea route to Mersina and Alexandretta is more than 3,100 miles shorter than that through the Suez Canal to the Persian Gulf.

The port of Mersina, where a firm of British contractors has been active for the last few years, is reported to have more than doubled its capacity since the beginning of the war. The Turks are ambitious for this city which is to become the Mediterranean outlet for Iran, once the Iranian and the Turkish standard gauge networks are connected. Zongouldak also has been improved by British engineers. Samsun and especially Trebizond are poor ports where ships load and discharge exclusively by lighters, but the Soviet Union has plenty of craft in the Black Sea, and as transit through Turkey begins to expand, facilities will be developed with greater speed than in torrid mountainous Iran. They will be a boon to Turkey after the war.

By a Staff Artist

Supply Lines That Turkey Brings to the Allies

As Turkey swings more and more into the orbit of the Allies, it presents valuable new supply lines, which already convey important material for allied needs and may be used for war material if the Turks depart from their neutrality. This map shows how Turkish supply lines with the Axis are being gradually rendered unusable, while trunk railroads connect Turkey with Cairo on the west, the Persian Gulf on the east, and shipping connects with Russia.

Security Powers Revoked in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 19—Maintaining the role of watchdog over the democratic rights of the Australian people, the Federal High Court this week declared invalid the National Security [subversive association] regulations. These regulations were brought in by the Menzies-Fadden Government to enable it to declare unlawful any association whose activities could be regarded as prejudicial to the Australian war effort.

When labor took over the Government it retained regulations which although generally regarded as interference in individual rights were felt to be justified by unusual conditions forced on Australia by the war. Both the present Government and its predecessors used powers given by these regulations to control organizations regarded as dangerous to the war effort.

Thus, Communists and Jehovah's Witnesses were declared unlawful associations and ordered to disband but the ban on Communists was lifted by a High Court decision.

Developments Awaited

Just what will happen now that the High Court has declared the regulations invalid in their entirety is not clear but the most likely solution will be for the Government to seek by statute passed through Parliament such of the powers hitherto assumed by regulation as it feels are necessary. This solution has been advocated by veteran William Morris Hughes, who was Attorney General when the Menzies-Fadden Government introduced the regulations now held invalid.

His comment when the Court's ruling was announced was: "It will come as a shock to many but the Court declared what the law is and the law must be obeyed. The position is no doubt difficult but it ought not to be beyond the powers of Parliament to provide legal means of restraining organizations needing to be restrained."

Whether this is so is yet to be proved, for at least one judge of the Court responsible for upsetting the regulations has expressed doubt whether under the present Constitution even Parliament could confer the powers contained in the regulations.

Contested by Witnesses

The group which contested the regulations before the Court was the "Adelaide Company of Jehovah's Witnesses," South Australian branch of the American religious sect which has branches in all states of the Commonwealth.

Activities of Jehovah's Witnesses here caused a certain amount of comment before the outbreak of the war but it was not until hostilities opened and members of the sect refused to swear allegiance to King George for Army purposes that the Government became really interested.

Regarding wartime refusal to swear allegiance as a serious matter, the Federal Government early in 1941 declared the Jehovah's Witnesses an unlawful association. It was left to the Adelaide branch whose premises, known as Kingdom Hall, were seized by the Commonwealth to test the validity of the regulations under which the Government acted and win a high court majority verdict in which three judges upheld the contention that the regulations were invalid and two declared the Government's order dissolving the sect valid.

Agreement on Seizure

All five judges agreed that the regulation authorizing the Commonwealth to take possession of the sect's property was invalid. Justice Starke, in giving the majority verdict against the regulations, said it was not declaration as an unlawful association so much as its consequences which were attacked.

He added that regulations—In themselves of temporary character—purported to bring about permanent dissolution of a group. The regulations in themselves he described as arbitrary, capricious, and oppressive and added that under them groups were put out of existence and divested of their rights and their property on mere declaration of the Government.

Another judge declared the real vice of the regulations was that their consequences to a group itself, to those entrusted with its property, and to creditors were so drastic and permanent that they exceeded anything required to aid even incidentally in defense of the Commonwealth.

Not Religious Issue

Each of the five judges, whether finding for or against the regulations, made it clear that the fact the group concerned happened to be a branch of a religious sect didn't affect the issue. In fact, the Court held the regulations did not infringe on Section 116 of the Comonwealth's Constitution which relates to freedom of religious thought and action.

The first sequel to the High Court's decision will be application for damages, for alleged unlawful occupation of Kingdom Hall.

Another illustration of the manner in which democratic rights of individuals are being safeguarded by the Courts was given recently in New South Wales, where a full court of judges declared invalid the closing of night clubs under regulations issued by State Premier William J. McKell. While admitting some night clubs were vice dens, the closing of which was highly desirable, the court ruled the action must be based on the authority of Parliament and not on the word of the Premier.

In other words, the courts here may be taken as saying, "In a democratic country democratic rules must be observed. The fact that it may be desirable that certain actions be taken does not justify the action being taken without reference to the people's elected representatives."

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales	300,000
Prev. day's sales	682,590
1943 vol. to date	163,730,408
1942 vol. to date	49,447,013

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	50.5	Prev. day	50.6
Month ago	50.8	Year ago	35.7
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.40a	3	61½	61½	61½	— ½
Acoma Exp 1.25g	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduction (3a)	4	45¾	44¾	44¾	—1
Alaska Juneau	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf 3a	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Allegh pf 530aw	5	19¼a	19¼a	19¼a	— ½
Allegh Ludl 5 .70g	10	28¼a	28¼a	28¼a	
Allen Indust ¾a	1	10¾	10¾	10¾a	
Allied Chl&Dye (6)	1	156	155	155	—2
Allied Strs 1.45g	38	13¾a	13½	13½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½a	15	38¼a	38¼a	38¼a	
Allied Mills (½g)	1	23¼a	23¼	22¾a	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (½a)	5	19⅞a	19½	19⅞a	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	28¾a	28¾	28¾a	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	2	82	82	82	
Am Airlines 1½a	1	67¾a	67¾a	67¾a	+ ½
Am Bank Note .40g	2	15¼a	15¼a	15¼a	
Am Bosch (1¼a)	1	8½a	8¼a	8¼a	
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	39	39	39	
Am Cable & Rad	8	6⅞	6¾a	6⅞	
Am Can (3)	3	86	85½	86	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	♦ 20	178¾a	178¾a	178¾a	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	4	41½a	41¼	41½a	+ ¼
Am C&F pf 10½g	1	78½	78½	78½a	—1
Am Chicle (4a)	♦ 10	107¼a	107¼a	107¼a	
Am Cryn Sug (1½g)	3	15¾a	15¾a	15¾a	— ¼
Am Distill	2	28¾a	28½	28¾a	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	5	26½a	26¼a	26½a	+ ¼
Am & For Pwr	40	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92a	1	87	87	87	+ ¾
Am & F P 2pf	24	22¾a	23½	23½	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	66¼a	66¼a	66¼a	— ¼
Am Ice	2	43¾	42⅝	43¾a	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	9	15⅞a	15¾a	15¾a	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 2½	♦ 30	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	6	23¾a	23¾a	23¾a	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	3	2⅞	2¾a	2¾	— ⅛
Am Rad & St .30a	22	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	4	14	14	14	— ¼
Am Rad pf 4½g	♦ 10	64	64	64	
Am Seating (1a)	2	16¾a	16¾a	16¾a	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	♦ 130	31	31	31	
Am Smelt & R (2)	3	41¾	41¾a	41¾a	— ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	♦ 50	150¾a	150½	150½	—1¼
AmSmelt Co(1.80g)	1	42¾a	42¾a	42¾a	—1¼
Am Snuff pf 6	♦130	147	147	147	—1
Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	2	26¼a	26¼a	26¼a	+ ⅛
Am Stores (¾g)	4	16	16	16	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob ½g	3	28	28	28	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	152¾a	152¼a	152¾a	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	58½	58½	58½a	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	6	59¾a	59	59	— ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	♦ 30	143¾a	143	143	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	11⅛a	11	11	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	8	44½a	44	44½a	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	12	7¼	7	7¼a	— ⅛
Am Woolen	2	7¼	7¼	7¼a	
Am Wool pf (4½)	1	70¾a	70¾a	70¾a	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Anaconda (3)	8	27¼a	27⅛	27¼	
Anchor H Gl .30g	2	21¾a	21½	21¾a	
Anac W&C 1½a	♦210	25⅝a	25⅝a	25⅝a	— ⅜
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	43¼a	43¼a	43¼a	
Armour Del pf (7)	3	109⅞a	109¾a	109⅞a	+ ¼
Arm Ill	7	5¾	5¾a	5¾a	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck ½g	1	37¾a	37½	37½	— ⅛
Asso Dry Gds 4a	11	13¾a	12⅝a	13¼a	+ ⅛
Asso DG 2pf 7	♦ 20	76⅛a	86¼a	86⅛a	— ¾
Atch T & S F 3g	15	54⅞a	54¾a	54⅞a	+ ⅛
AU Cst Line 1½g	1	33¾a	33¾	33¾a	
AU G&W Ind (3e)	3	28¼a	28	28	
AU Refining .30g	8	25	24¼a	24¾a	— ⅜
AU Refin pf 4	♦360	112¼a	112	112	
Atlas Corp ½g	2	12⅝	12	12	—¼
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55¾a	55¾a	55¾a	+ ¼
Atlas Pow 1½g	♦ 90	61	61	61	— ¼
Austin Nichols	9	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	♦170	58	57½	58	+1
Aviation Corp .10g	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Baldwin Loco (3½g)	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	6	8	8	8	
Balt & Ohio pf	1	11⅜a	11⅜a	11⅜a	
Barber Asph	9	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	17⅜	17¼a	17½	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	1	187a	187a	187a	
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	29⅞a	29⅞	29⅞a	— ⅛
Beat Crm pf 5	♦ 10	103	103	103	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	7	16¼a	16	16	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½g	7	36¾a	36⅝a	36¾a	+ ¼
Best Foods (.60)	4	15¾a	15¼	15¾a	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	34	33¾a	34	
Beth Steel (3g)	10	62⅞a	62¼a	62⅞a	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	♦ 119	119	119	119	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	34	34	34	
Black & Dck 1.60	4	18¼a	18	18¼a	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .20g	14	10¾a	10⅝	10¾a	— ⅛
Bloomingd ½g	♦170	18¼a	18¼a	18¼a	+1
Boeing Airp 1g	3	17¼a	17¼a	17¼a	
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	53	53	53	
Bons Strs 1.60	5	26⅞a	26½	26½a	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	1	27⅝a	27⅝a	27⅝a	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	34¼a	34¼a	34¼a	
Boston & Maine	1	4¾a	4¾a	4¾a	
Bridgeport Br ½g	3	10¾a	10¾a	10¾a	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	30	30	30	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	40¾a	40¾	40¾a	—1⅞
Brkyn-Man Tr	10	1	1	1	— ⅛
Brkyn Un Gas 4a	3	16¾a	16½	16½a	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (1½g)	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾a	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	6	8¼a	8	8	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	♦ 80	108	108	108	—1
Buffalo Forg .90a	1	18	18	18	
Burlng Mills .70g	11	30¾a	30¼a	30¾a	+ ⅛
Burr Add M 60	1	14½a	14½a	14½a	
Bush Term .20g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾a	
Butler Bros .30a	22	10	9¾a	10	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½g	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
Butte C&Z 1½a	1	4	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	1	16¾a	16¾a	16¾a	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	1	27⅞a	27⅞a	27⅞a	
Calumet & H .45g	1	7¾a	7¾a	7¾a	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	4	20½a	20½a	20½a	
Can Sou Ry (3)	♦ 80	33¾a	33¼a	33¾a	—1
Canad Pacific	9	9¾a	9¾a	9¾a	
Capital Adm A	1	8¾a	8¾a	8¾a	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	♦ 40	55	54½a	55	+ ½
Carriers & Gen 20	1	47a	47a	47a	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	119	119	119	—1
Celanese Cp (1g)	5	39	39	39	
Celanese 5 pf 5	♦ 50	104	104	104	
Celanese pr pf 7	♦ 40	123½	123½	123½a	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	5	13¾a	13	13	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	♦ 10	90½a	90½a	90½a	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	3	22	22	22	
Cent RR N J	2	15⅝a	15⅜a	15⅜a	+ ⅛
Cent Vm Sug 2½g	1	21⅝a	21⅝a	21⅝a	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38	37½	38	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	1	6¾a	6¾	6¾a	
Cer-tized 6 pf	♦120	57	57a	55¾a	—1
Ches & Ohio (3)	9	43¼a	42¾a	43	
Chi & E Ill	2	7⅛a	7¼	7⅛a	
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	2	13¾a	13¾a	13¾a	
Chi Gt West	1	5¾a	5¾	5¾a	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ½g	6	12¼a	12	12	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	18½a	18¼a	18¼a	— ⅜
Chi&b Cn	42	13¾	13½	13¾	
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	10	79	78¼a	79	+ ⅛
City Invest	♦ 10	49	49	49	
City Stores	12	6¾a	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	43	42½	42½	— ¼
Clueti Peabody 1a	5	35½	35¾	35½	
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Collins & Aik	2	26¾a	26¾a	26¾a	+ ⅛
Col & South	♦ 5	1	11¾a	11¾a	11¾a	— ¼
Col G & El	20	4¾a	4¾	4¾a	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	68	68	68	—1¼
Colum Pict ¾a	1	17¾a	17¾a	17¾a	— ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	1	40¾a	40¾	40¾a	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	6	41	40⅞	41	
Comi Solvents .30g	4	13½a	13¾a	13¾a	
Cumwlth & South	91	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Com & So pf 3a	3	63¼a	63	63	— ¼
Cumwlth Ed 70a	4	23¾a	23¾a	23¾a	
Comi Solvents .30g	4	13½a	13¾a	13¾a	
Cumwlth & South	91	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Com & So pf 3a	3	63¼a	63	63	— ¼
Cumwlth Ed 70a	4	23¾a	23¾a	23¾a	
Comi Invest	1	7¾a	7¾	7¾a	
Cum Co (1a)	10	20¾a	20¾a	20¾a	— ⅜
Cruse Co cv pf 5	♦ 1	105¾a	105¾a	105¾a	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	♦110	94¾a	94	94¾a	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 2a	1	34	34	34	— ¼
Cuban-Am Sug 4a	7	13¾a	13¼a	13¾a	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	20	19¾a	20	
Curtis Publishg	4	5¾a	5¾a	5¾a	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½a	1	34½a	34½a	34½a	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1a	11	6⅜	6¼a	6⅜	
Cutler-Hammer ½g	16	23¼a	23	23	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35a	3	38½	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
Dietzs-Wem-G ¾g	2	19	19	19	
Del Lack & West	1	8¾a	8¾	8¾a	
Den & R G W pf	8	1¾a	1½	1¾a	— ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	7	19¾a	19¼a	19¾a	
Devoe & R A 1	♦ 60	29¾a	29¾a	29¾a	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	2	14½	14½	14½a	— ⅛
Distr Corp-S k2.22	1	29¾a	29	29	— ⅛
Diam Match pf 1½	1	38¼a	38¼a	38¼a	+ ¼
Dixie G A 2½g	♦170	42½a	42⅜a	42½a	
Doehler Die C ¾g	1	30¾a	30½a	30¼a	
Dome Mines nl.20g	1	20½a	20½a	20½a	
Dresser Mfg 1a	1	31¼a	31¼a	31¼a	+ ½
du Pont de N (2g)	4	153	153	153	
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	♦ 20	120⅝a	120⅛a	120⅝a	— ⅜
Eastman Kodak 5	4	165	165	165	+1
Edison Br Strs .80	3	16⅞a	16⅛a	16⅛a	— ⅜
El Auto-Lite 1g	4	37⅞a	37⅜	37⅞a	
Elec Boat (½g)	1	11¾a	11⅞	11⅞a	
El Power & Light	11	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29⅝a	29⅝a	29⅝a	+ ⅛
Emp Pub Service	3	6¾a	6¾	6¾a	
Emp Pub Service	3	29¾a	29¾a	29¾a	+ ⅛
Eng Pic-20 Corp	1	4¾a	4¾	4¾a	
Eng Sh'yd pf 3½	1	47¾a	47¾a	47¾a	
Erie RR (2)	1	16¾a	16¾a	16¾a	
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	49	48¾a	48¾a	— ⅛
Eureka V Cl ½g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞a	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	12	12	12	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	25¾a	25¾a	25¾a	+ ¼
Exchange Buffet	2	23¾a	23¾	23¾	
Fairbanks Morse 1	2	37½	37¼a	37½	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	26¾a	26¾a	26¾a	
Fed Lt & Tr (2½g)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15½a	15½	15½a	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .20g	3	5¾	5¼	5¾a	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½g	♦ 40	52½a	52½	52½a	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	49¾a	49¼a	49¾a	+ ⅜
Firestone T 1¾g	28	39½a	38¾a	39½a	+1¼
First N Sts 2½a	1	38⅞a	38⅞	38⅞a	— ⅜
Fost W 6pf 1½g	♦ 30	19¾a	19¾	19¾a	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	30¼a	30	30	— ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	♦ 80	107½a	107¼a	107½a	+ ¼
Gabriel Co (.20a)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞a	— ⅛
Gar (Robt) ¼a	3	2¾	2¾	2¾a	
Gamewell Co 1g	♦120	29	28⅞	29	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	13⅜a	13⅜a	13⅜a	— ⅛
Gaylord C pf 2¾a	1	51¾a	51¾a	51¾a	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .30g	0	8⅞	8¾	8⅞a	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞a	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k	♦100	90½a	90	90	—1¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	15	38	37⅜a	37¾a	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	1	43¼a	42¾a	43⅛a	
Gen G & El A	6	17a	17a	17a	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	♦ 10	102	102	102	
Gen Mills (4)	1	97	97	97	+ ¼
Gen Motors (1g)	17	54	53¾a	54	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv	1	5¾	5¾a	5¾a	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	♦ 50	108¼a	108¼a	108¼a	
Gen Real & Util	4	1¾a	1¾a	1¾a	
Gen Shoe (1½g)	1	14¾a	14¾a	14¾a	
Gen Stl C pf 3½	♦ 50	77½a	77	77	—1½
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22½a	22¾a	22½a	
Gillette S Raz 1½g	21	8⅞	8¾	8⅞a	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	1	11¾a	11¾a	11¾a	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1¾a	1¾a	1¾a	
Glidden Co (.60g)	3	20½	20¼a	20¼a	— ½
Gobel (Adolf)	19	1¼	1¼	1¼a	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	7	7⅛a	7⅛	7⅛a	
Goodrich B F 1½g	5	30½	30½	30½a	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	98¼a	98½	98¼a	
Goodyear T & R 1a	4	38	37¾a	38	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	2	2	1⅞a	2	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1a)	2	30	30	30	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2a	1	16¾a	16½	16½a	
Green (HL) (2a)	5	45¾a	45¾a	45¾a	+ ¼
Greyhound Co (1)	13	18⅞a	18¾a	18⅞a	
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	12⅝a	12⅝a	12⅝a	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1¼a	5	15¾a	14¾	14⅞a	
Guantan Sug pf	♦ 40	154	154	154	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	8¾a	8½	8½a	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	6	26	26a	37	
Hack Water (1½)	3	25¾a	25¾a	25¾a	— ¼
Hanna 55 pf 5	♦ 2	106¾a	106¾a	106¾a	— ¼
Harb-Walker 1½a	1	17	17	17	
Hat Cp Am A ¼a	2	7¼	7¼	7¼a	+ ⅛
Haves Indust 15e	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛a	— ⅛
Haves Mfg	4	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Heime (GW) 3½a	1	68½	68½	68½a	— ⅛
Hercules Powder 1g	2	86	85½	86	+ ½
Hollander (A) 3aa	1	13¾a	13¾a	13¾a	— ⅛
Hires (CE) (1.20)	2	20½a	20½a	20½a	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	1	16½a	16½a	16½a	
Homestake Min	6	36¾a	36	36	— ⅛
Houston Oil	4	7¾a	7½	7½	
Howe Sound (3)	2	35	35	35	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	20	2¾	2¾	2¾a	
Hudson Motor	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛a	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
Illinois Central	1	13¾a	13¾a	13¾a	
Ill Cent LL (4)	♦ 60	43	42	43	+1
Indust Rayon (2)	♦2	40¾a	40¼a	40¾a	— ⅛
Ingor-Rand (3g)	1	94	94	94	
Inland Steel (2g)	1	69½a	69½a	69½a	+ ¼
Inspirat C Cop ½g	2	12¾a	12¾a	12¾a	
Interchem Co 1.60	1	31¼a	31¼a	31¼a	
Interlake Iron ½g	2	8¾a	8¾a	8¾a	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	3	70¾a	70¾a	70¾a	— ⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	♦ 40	171	171	171	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Int Min&Ch(½g)	1	16½	16¼	16¼a	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	14	32¼a	32¼a	32¼a	— ⅛
Int Paper	1	11¾a	11¾a	11¾a	
Int Paper pf (5)	1	57½a	57½a	57½a	
Int Ry Cm Am	1	9¾a	9¾a	9¾a	— ⅛
Ry CAbf 1¼k	♦ 20	63	62½	63	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	31	13½a	13⅜	13½a	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	5	13¾a	13¾a	13¾a	— ⅛
Inter Dep Strs 3½g	1	15¾a	15	15	— ⅛
Int D Strs pf 7	♦ 30	110	110	110	+1½
Jervis (WB) .60a	2	15½	15	15	— ½
Jewis-Manville 1a	3	86¾a	86⅛	86⅜	+ ⅜
Johns-Manv pf 7	♦ 10	132	132	13266	+1¾
Jones & L Stl 1½g	1	23¾a	23¾	23¾a	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pf5	1	73¼a	73¼a	73¼a	—1¼
Kaufmann pf 5	♦ 50	100½a	100½a	100½a	— ½
Kendall pf 6a	♦ 10	109⅞a	109⅞a	109⅞a	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1g	8	30¾a	30¾a	30¾a	+ ⅛
Kresge SS (½g)	5	22½a	22¾a	22½a	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	3	29¼a	29¼a	29¼a	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	6	30	30	30	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	♦ 40	67	67	67	
Lambert Co 1½g	1	26½a	26½a	26½a	— ⅜
Lehigh Val Coal	2	2	2	2	
Lehigh V Coal pf	5	19¼a	19	19¼a	
Lehigh V Cl pf	3	29	28¾a	28¾a	— ⅛
Lehman Corp (1a)	5	29	28¾a	28¾a	— ⅛
Lehn & Fink .70g	2	21¾a	21¼a	21¾a	— ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	3	35	35	35	
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	6	40	39¾a	40	+ ⅛
Libby McNeil .45a	43	8¾a	8¾	8¾a	+ ⅛
Liggett & My (3)	1	67½a	67½	67½a	— ⅛
Lig&M My pf 7	♦ 20	177¾a	177¾a	177¾a	— ¼
Lima Locomo 1a	1	40	40	40	
Liver Oil Ref (1)	2	18¾a	18¼a	18¼a	
Lockheed Airc 1a	5	20¾a	20¼a	20½a	— ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	9	61	60½a	61	+ ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	3	49¼a	49¼a	49¾a	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lumb A	1	9¼a	9¼a	9¼a	
Loose-W Biscuit 1	3	25¾a	25¼a	25¾a	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P) ½g	3	20¼a	20¼a	20¼a	
Lorillard pf (7)	♦ 60	161	160	161	+2½
Louisv G&E A 1½b	1	21	21	21	
Mack Trucks (1g)	5	33½	23½	32¾a	— ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	2	28½	28½	28½a	+ ⅛
Mad Sq Gar (½g)	6	13¾a	13¾	13¾a	
Manati Sugar	9	8¾a	8¾	8¾a	+ ⅛
Manhattan Oil Exp	1	2¾a	2¾	2¾	
Marine Midl .16g	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞a	— ⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf	♦260	16¼a	16¼a	16¼a	— ⅛
Marshall Field 60	1	15¾a	15¾a	15¾a	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1.40a	3	19¾a	19¾a	19¾a	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	2	6½	6¼a	6½a	+ ⅛
Mav Dept Strs (3)	1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Maytag Co	2	6¾a	6½	6¾a	— ⅛
Mesta Mach 1½g	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Miami Cop (¾g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜a	
Mid-Cont Pet .40	2	24¼a	24¼a	24¼a	
Midland Stl Pr 1g	1	29½a	29½a	29½a	+ ⅛
Minn-Moline	2	7¾a	7¾a	7¾a	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	2	8½a	8½a	8½a	— ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	25½a	25½a	25½a	— ⅛
Mois'te pf C 4	♦ 10	113	113	113	—1
Montgom Ward (2)	3	45¾a	45¼a	45¾a	+ ⅛
Morris & Essex	♦ 340	22⅝a	22¼a	22½a	— ⅛
Motor Prods ½g	1	15½a	15½a	15½a	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .40g	1	17¾a	17¾a	17¾a	— ⅛
Mueller Br .80g	2	28	27¾a	28	+ ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞a	— ⅛
Munsingwear 2½a	1	22¾a	21¾a	22¾a	
Murphy (GC) (3)	5	12⅜a	12¼a	12⅜a	
Murray Corp ½g	2	9½	9½	9½	
Nash-Kely ½g	21	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Nat Acme (1g)	1	16¾a	16½	16¾a	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ⅝a	1	11¼a	11¼a	11¼a	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit (.90g)	9	21	20¾	20¾a	
Nat Can	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	5	26⅛a	26	26⅛a	+ ⅛
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	4	13¾a	13¾a	13¾a	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	10	19⅛a	19	19⅛a	
Nat Distillers (2)	4	32¾a	32½	32¾a	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum (¼a)	4	10¼a	10¼a	10¼a	+ ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½g	♦ 10	84	84	84	+ ½
Nat Lead (3½)	3	17¼a	17⅛	17¼a	
Nat Lead pf A7	♦ 20	171¾a	171¾a	171¾a	
Nat Pow & Lt	6	6¾a	6¼	6¼a	— ⅛
Natl Steel (3)	2	58¾a	58¾	58¾a	+ ¼
Nat Supply	1	13¾a	13¾a	13¾a	— ⅛
N S 6% pf (6)	♦ 20	80	80	80	+1
Nat Sug 5½ pf	♦410	71⅞	71¾a	71⅞a	+ ⅛
Natomas Co (1)	1	9	9	9	
Newberry(J J) 2.40	1	50¾	50½	50½a	+ ⅛
Newport Ind (.40g)	1	15¼a	15¼a	15¼a	+ ⅛
Newpt News S pf 5	1	103¾a	103¾a	103¾a	
Newo News Ship 1g	1	18¼a	18¼a	18¼a	— ⅛
N Y Air Brake 1g	1	40½	40½	40½a	
N Y Cent RR 1½g	19	17¼	17	17½	
N Y Chi & St L	2	21⅝a	21¼	21¼a	— ⅛
N Y Chi & St L pf	4	57½	57	57¼a	— ⅛
N Y & Harlem 5	♦ 50	119¾a	119½	119¾a	+ ¼
N Y Lack & W	♦ 120	49¾a	49½	49½a	+ ⅛
N Y N H & H	11	3¾a	3½	3½a	— ⅛
N Y Ont & West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Norf & West 10	♦ 30	179¾a	179¾a	179¾a	+ ¾
No Am Aviation (1e)	5	12	11¾a	12	+ ⅛
No Am Co (.67f)	4	15	15	15	
Northern Pacific 1e	0	15	14⅝a	14⅞a	— ⅛
Nor Sta P pf 5	♦ 10	115½a	115½a	115½a	— ½
Norwalk T&R 20a	3	53⅜	53¼	53

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

International Currency Plan Is Attacked

NEW YORK (AP)—The Guaranty Trust Co. in its monthly survey asserted the British and American world currency proposals were of a "dangerous character" and "would enable nations to buy merchandise without being able to pay for it."

"The American plan at least," the trust company said, "would require the United States to redistribute a part of its gold in exchange for something of doubtful value—foreign currencies held by an international board.

"Even a brief consideration of some of the implications of the proposals is enough to indicate their dangerous character."

The bank said it believed the United States, as chief creditor, would face a combination of debtor nations "advocating a course that would favor themselves at the expense of the creditor."

"A study of the British plan reveals some features that would tend to promote the interest of debtor countries in general, and of Great Britain in particular, at the expense of the United States," the survey said.

"It is inconceivable that this country could, under any circumstances, become a party to any such agreement."

The bank further suggested:

"Whatever plan may emerge from the present and prospective discussion of the alternative proposal will probably have a better chance of adoption and successful operation if it is brought forward not as an ambitious scheme for the establishment of an international organization to manage the world's currencies but as a device to facilitate discussion and co-operative action within practical limits.

"Since the United States is likely to be the principal source of credit during the postwar period," the bank commented, "it is no more than reasonable that we, in direct contact with the borrowers, should determine the conditions (of the credit).

"It is not international policies but domestic policies that produce currency stability. Only nations that balance their budgets and follow sound monetary and credit practices can permanently enjoy stable currencies. A stabilization fund or clearing union that attempted to provide a substitute for these stern requirements by making loans on manipulating exchange markets—that is, to make itself a financial leaning-post for weak nations—would be foredoomed to failure."

House Group Probe Shows No Agency Interested in FSA

WASHINGTON — A special House committee investigating the Farm Security Administration (FSA) learned that no other agency wants the responsibility of assuming FSA problems.

Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, recommending abolition of FSA, told the committee that FSA's functions should be "transferred to more competent existing agencies," but testimony was brought out that no agency has expressed a willingness to take over all or part of this task.

Mr. O'Neal emphasized that his organization is not recommending abolition of "any of the necessary services of FSA," but that its functions be divided up among several other farm agencies.

Chairman Harold Cooley (D) of North Carolina drew an affirmative responce from Mr. O'Neal that it was his "plain horse sense idea" that all farm agencies be operated under one head in order to eliminate overlapping and duplication.

Rep. John Flannagan (D) of Virginia tried to pin Mr. O'Neal down to a "yes or no" answer as to whether Mr. O'Neal "had been in cahoots with FSA in securing memberships for the farm bureau but became antagonistic towards FSA when the partnership blew up."

Once shouting at Mr. Flannagan Mr. O'Neal said, "it might have been true," but later added that he doesn't "solisit memberships."

C. B. Baldwin, administrator of the Farm Security Administration, later issued a statement in which he said:

"It should be obvious to everyone that Mr. O'Neal is determined to do anything in his power to destroy the FSA regardless of its effect on the war effort."

Lempco Products Buys Evans Flexible Reamer

CLEVELAND (AP) — Lempco Products Co., Inc., a war plant at suburban Bedford, has announced the purchase for an undisclosed sum of the Evans Flexible Reamer Co. of Chicago, a concern producing devices for drilling metals.

James F. Strand, president of Lempco and of the newly acquired concern, said William Evans, former head of the Chicago concern, will continue experimental work and serve as consultant to the new company's engineering staff.

The Evans factory will remain at its Chicago location, and no change in personnel is planned, Mr. Strand said.

Mortgage Bond Issue Planned

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The West Disinfecting Company, of Long Island City, N. Y., has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposed $1,000,000 3¾ per cent first closed mortgage and collateral sinking fund bond issue due 1958. Coffin and Burr, Inc., of Boston, have been named as underwriters.

Promoted

J. Harold Booth

Bell & Howell Company announces the appointment of Mr. J. Harold Booth as vice-president in charge of war negotiations, war expediting, subcontracting, employee training, personnel and public relations, industrial relations, sales, service, and advertising. Mr. Booth has been with the company for 16 years.

Retail Sales 17 to 20 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales advanced moderately in most regions this week and continued 17 to 20 per cent above 1942 levels despite the fact that it was time for second quarterly payments on income taxes, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Favorable weather conditions held consumers' interest to summer merchandise with higher-priced goods still sought. Self-service departments increasingly became more popular because of the shortage of sales personal and limited stock.

"Specialties for Father's Day held a prominent position," the business research organization said, "as large promotional space was devoted to wallets, belts and slippers."

Men's tropical worsted clothing sales also sold well. Shoe departments experienced business resembling a stampede as coupon 17 expired.

Pique dresses, playsuits, slacks and bathing suits were extremely well sold in women's apparel.

Promotional space in household lines emphasized paint, varnish and hardware goods. Kitchen utensils and glassware sold well.

Regional percentage increases were estimated: New England 10 to 13, East 15 to 18, Middle West 12 to 15, Northwest 5 to 10, South 23 to 23, Southwest 34 to 36 and Pacific Coast 30 to 34.

Gasoline, Light Fuel Oil Stocks Decline in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Nationwide stores of gasoline and light fuel oils declined in the week ended June 12, while heavy fuel oil supplies increased, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Heavy fuel oils increased 191,000 barrels to 67,652,000 after last week's figure had been revised to 67,461,000. Light fuel oils decreased 22,000 barrels to 32,555,000. Total gasoline stocks fell off 1,091,000 barrels to 81,114,000, compared with 82,205,000 last week and 91,846,000 a year ago.

Domestic heavy fuel oil production was estimated at 7,674,000 barrels, against 7,505,000 in the preceding week and 6,615,000 a year ago. Output of light fuel oil was placed at 3,520,000, compared with 3,063,000 last week and 3,549,000 a year ago.

The index on civilian supplies of gasoline, light and heavy fuel oils on the eastern seaboard advanced to 26.8 per cent of normal during the week from 25.6 on June 5.

G. M. Workers' Suggestions Total 86,922 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A total of 86,922 suggestions were turned in by war workers of General Motors in the first year of operation of the corporation's Suggestion Plan to Increase War Production, the number of these suggestions is increasing each month and their quality is improving so that at present more than one out of every five is being put into effect, C. E. Wilson, president, announced in the June issue of GM Folks, the monthly employee publication.

Since April, 1942, war bonds and stamps with a face value in excess of $550,000 had been paid out by 34 divisions of the corporation on awards which were accepted and put into effect. Of these suggestions, 49 were so worthwhile in increasing production of war materials that they received the maximum award of a $1,000 Bond each.

At the close of the suggestion plan year 76,309 of the 86,922 suggestions submitted had been reviewed by plant committees and 13,991 had been accepted, with awards on 2,340 suggestions still to be determined. For the suggestions reviewed the acceptance rate was 18.3 per cent.

Whitney Says Roads Evolving Into Monopoly

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, charged yesterday that the railroad industry was evolving a monopoly in transportation.

Testifying before an emergency panel investigating the demands of five railroad brotherhoods for a 30 per cent increase in wages, Mr. Whitney said he based his information on a memorandum prepared by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, "which was suppressed last September but which recently came to light through the efforts of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen."

Explains Report

He said the report set forth that the transportation monopoly would "determine the location of industry, the sources from which raw materials would be drawn, the markets to which the finished products would move and possibilities of shifting population and industry and employment opportunities for huge masses of the working population."

Mr. Whitney testified that the Department of Justice began a criminal investigation under Thurman Arnold, then head of the anti-trust division, more than a year ago, with a view of enforcing anti-trust laws in the transportation field. The inquiry, he said, reached the point of a grand jury investigation in Chicago.

"There three indictments were squelched and suppressed by Attorney General Francis Biddle after the War and Navy Departments and the Office of Defense Transportation went to bat for the carriers," he said.

He added that according to a published statement by Mr. Biddle last January, indictments, charging rate-fixing by motor and rail carriers, which were scheduled to be handed up were postponed at the request of the War and Navy Departments and the ODT because they would "injure the efforts of the transportation system during the war."

He then quoted the Arnold staff memorandum as saying:

"In the midst of the war emergency the vested interests in various fields of transportation policy are making their plans for revolutionary changes in the national transportation policy plans' which envisage the immediate enactment of enabling legislation to start the country on the road toward a limited number of integrated transportation systems under railroad domination."

His testimony concerning the Department of Justice investigation was included in the record after the hearing board had overruled the objections of Jacob Aaronson, general counsel for the railroads, on its admissability.

Talk of Earnings

Earlier Mr. Whitney testified that the "stupendous inflow of earnings" of railroads during the past eight months "would never stand the scrutiny of public opinion," and called the attitude of carriers toward their profits "about as reasonable as a hungry alley cat with a hunk of raw meat."

He asserted that Class 1 railroads of the nation in 1942 made an all-time high net operating income of $1,480,940,760, after all taxes had been deducted, and that Department of Commerce reports indicate the roads were increasing their dividend disbursements by about 45 per cent this year. He added that 35 of the closs one railroads reduced their indebtedness in 1942 by only "the infinitesimal amount of 3.6 per cent."

"These facts constitute a strong case of circumstantial evidence that the railroad industry has no fixed intention of applying its war gains to the security and improvement of rail transportation service after the war," he said.

Mr. Whitney's organization, which claims a membership of 194,000, is the largest of the five brotherhoods seeking the wage increase.

Roads' May Income 24 P. C. Above 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads said estimated operating revenues of 89 class 1 railroads for May totalled $607,641,754, an increase of 24.3 per cent over the $488,837,275 reported by the same lines for May, 1942.

Freight revenues of the 89 companies, representing 81.3 per cent of estimated total operating revenues, amounted to $461,776,465, an increase of 16.8 per cent over last year, while passenger revenues totalled $104,895,660, an increase of 70.2 per cent.

More Pay Allowances Seen In Lieu of Vacations

NEW YORK (AP)—The practice of making pay allowances in lieu of vacations will rise sharply this year, a survey of 150 companies in a wide variety of industries made public by the National Industrial Conference Board disclosed.

Over 49 per cent of the 148 companies which answered concerning both last year and this reported some or all of their wage earners were expected to be given pay in place of vacation time against 42 per cent last year.

Forty-three companies, or 28.7 per cent of 150 companies reporting said all or some of their salaried employees would get money instead of time off this year, while 33, or 22 per cent, followed the practice last year.

Statute Needed to Allow Vital Postwar Corporate Reserves

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Amid all the talk about what kind of an economic situation is to face the American people in the postwar period there are several specific problems which bear vitally on what matters tremendously to business, such as taxes, profit, renegotiation, re-conversion and reserves. These are part of the brick and mortar out of which the structure of free enterprise is fashioned. How they are dealt with by legislation will affect the employment of millions of workers much more directly than the efforts of individual employers to keep their forces in full operation.

The specific subject matter of this article is reserves, corporate reserves particularly, though personal reserves need not be overlooked, since they are the lifejackets that help the individual ride out the economic storm. But corporate reserves are the rafts, stanchly built and provisioned, that enable groups of workers to stick together, maintain their morale, and even move toward a desired port, while waiting for the "sun" of good business to shine again.

In Pre-War Days

Prior to the days of drastic taxation, reserves were hardly a national problem. Each concern, guided by its own directorate, charted a more or less predictable future. It could aim at expansion, because it could plough in its profits. These went into reserves, but were largely represented by more buildings, machinery and even land. The size of a company's reserves was a harbinger of good things to come or a guarantee of stability. It meant that not only were the managers provident, but they were allowed to be provident.

Is that the case today? Can the leaders of enterprises lay by proper store for the future? The evidence is to the contrary. This may be because those to whom economic power has gravitated—the bureaucrats—are suspicious of the motives of the industrialists, or because the latter have not convinced the electorate that private enterprise is better entitled to adequate reserves than the government is to greater deficits. At any rate it is being affirmed in management and labor circles, and even admitted in certain Congressional quarters that larger reserves are needed if a free private economy is to provide useful jobs for the millions in the postwar period.

Statistical evidence has been published that reserves—and this includes liquid resources—of U. S. corporations have been shrinking. An analysis by the National Association of Manufacturers, in estimating the earnings of 2,225 concerns for 1942 at $3,500,000,000 before taxes, found that after deductions for taxes, and for funds needed to finance larger inventories and for retiring debt, there resulted a contraction of about $1,800,000,000 in the aggregate working capital of these companies. The chief drain on these reserves has, of course, been taxes—the 40 per cent normal tax and surtax and the 90 per cent excess profits tax. That taxes now exceed the earnings retained by various companies no longer excites surprise.

Law of Diminishing Returns

It is a truism that there is a limit beyond which taxes run into the law of diminishing returns. Senator Walter George seems to think that the tax system is near that point. Taxation which does not leave capital to meet postwar requirements to meet the task of reconversion and to attract further investment money, could be disastrous for thousands of concerns.

When the war stops, the thinking of a war plant's personnel changes drastically, being oriented to entirely different purposes. Possibly big inventories must be disposed of, machinery scrapped or sold, buildings remodeled, new contracts made to replace those terminated by the government. Some departments may have to shut down, awaiting the hasty production of regular products. A thousand and one problems rise while the company awaits some sort of settlement from Washington.

It must be recognized, therefore, that reconversion or changing over to peace production is a sort of emergency in itself. Many concerns have greater volume of business than ever, requiring much heavier inventory. This ties up cash. Even with the more stable companies, the proportion of current assets to current liabilities has been substantially reduced. This may be unavoidable in war but it is nevertheless hazardous. A sudden peace may force the disposal of such inventories at heavy sacrifices. Moreover, money due from other firms which also face changeover and which are owed Federal monies, is not readily collectibl. Then, if ever, are adequate liquid reserves vital to prevent hundreds of thousands of workers being laid off because pay rolls cannot be met.

Problem for Congress

Congress naturally would be as anxious to forestall such disastrous developments if it foresaw the possibilities. But it is concerned with so many wartime needs, that this particular problem has not received the attention it deserves. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost" and so on to the loss of a battle. Industry must be allowed sufficient and specific reserves so that it can play its proper role in keeping America's industrial army employed when war needs slump and peace demands begin to soar.

Important in meeting this need is a tax policy that permits business organizations to make enough net earnings so as to keep equipment close to par and in addition to establish such reserves as are not inconsistent with war objectives and foreseeable peace requirements. Such reserves need not deprive the Treasury of necessary revenue, if the overall effect over a period of time is to encourage greater earnings and to promote fuller employment. The funds could be set aside in accordance with a statute which would explicitly permit the segregation of a certain percentage of gross or net income, this portion to be tax-free or taxed at a very low rate.

Labor Favors Reserves

The principle of tax-free reserves is favored both by management and labor. The unions recognize that workers' incomes are affected by continuity of employment and that reserves are necessary to such continuity.

"Such reserves are necessary," says Matthew Woll, vice-president, American Federation of Labor, "if business enterprise is to be able to make the transition from wartime to peacetime activity without interruption."

Tax-free reserves might be placed in the same category as depreciation or depletion reserves. One plan already advanced is that legislation be considered which would authorize the setting aside of a sum equal to 3 per cent of annual sales up to $1,000,000, this percentage being scaled down gradually, as sales volume increased, to a minimum, say, of ½ of 1 per cent. It is then proposed that the entire reserve fund be invested in non-interest bearing, non-negotiable Federal bonds, these to begin to bear interest shortly after the war ends.

The foregoing plan seems feasible. In any event, the problem of enough reserves for postwar needs should receive immediate attention. Producers and distributors, large and small, owe it to owners of enterprises as well as to employees to urge Congress to take up this matter early after the summer recess. Businessmen can hardly expect the public to take up the cudgels for reserves which while fundamental, sound decidedly technical. They are, after all, like the fat the bear stores up for hibernation. Without it, the bear would be only a skeleton, when the fallow period was over.

War Forces Candy Makers to Cast About for Alternate Ingredients

CHICAGO (AP)—War is forcing candy manufacturers to cast about for new and alternate ingredients for their product, James A. King, vice-president of a New York City confectionery firm, said.

Agar-agar, or "Japanese gelatin," is being replaced by a vegetable colloid and by a sea weed extract known as Irish moss, he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the National Confectioners' Association conference here recently.

Characteristics of dried egg whites or powdered albumen can be approximated by the use of powdered soya protein derivative, Mr. King said, which is "highly nutritive." Simulated cocoa powder is obtainable, he added, consisting of combinations of roasted barley, wheat flour, oils and simulated chocolate flavor.

"An alternative for dried coconut," Mr. King remarked, "of which the basis is corn flakes sweetened with sugar, is available in fairly sizable quantities. Precooked whole wheat, shredded whole wheat (available in shreds, nugget or flake form), flaked oats and toasted soya grits are used to replace dried and toasted coconut, and the bright appearance and malt flavor of some of them are a distinct asset."

Ickes Lifts Restrictions On Potash Prospecting

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the nation wide hunts of the last war was for a substance then vital for explosive making and fertilizer-potash.

In this war, potash is again needed (but for fertilizer only) and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes has lifted restrictions on exploration and development of new sources of the mineral.

In 1917, imports from Germany, which then contained the only known commercial deposits, were cut off. From coast to coast thousands of persons joined in the search for native potash, and "boom Towns" mushroomed when deposits were discovered, later to become ghost towns when the demand stopped with the war.

To protect the industry, whose current production comes from New Mexico, California and Utah, restrictions against prospecting for potash on the public lands were set up eight years ago.

Brokers' Loans Increase $44,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $879,000,000 in the week ended June 16, an increase of $44,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $319,000,000.

Must Not Drop Rubber Plans, Says Wheeler

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 19 (AP)—Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana told a Canadian audience that America's new rubber industry must not be abandoned after the war or traded across the peace conference table.

In an address at the opening of the Ontario Paper Company's alcohol plant at Thorwald, Ont., Senator Wheeler predicted that, in peace time, the greater portion of the continent's rubber will be produced from forestry waste and surplus farm products, rather than from oil.

Speaks in Canada

Explaining that he was speaking as a member of a congressional committee which has been studying the utilization of surpluses and wastes of farm and forest, Senator Wheeler said:

"When our committee started its work in March last year, the entire synthetic rubber program, with the exception of one 20,000-ton unit, had been allocated to unknown and undeveloped processes from petroleum. And that one alcohol unit was planned to make synthetic alcohol from petroleum.

"Investigation showed that the one well-known commercial process for making synthetic rubber was from industrial alcohol using as a base forestry waste or surplus agricultural products, whichever was the most available. Belatedly the program WAF changed so that about one third of the total synthetic rubber program calls for industrial alcohol as the raw material.

"Near the end of the hearing Mr. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, testified that, had he known from the outset what he knew then he would have arranged to have 60 per cent of the rubber made from alcohol and only 40 per cent from oil."

Recalls Dye Shortage

Recalling that the dye shortage of the last war resulted in the establishment of "the world's greatest and finest chemical business," the Senator said it would be natural to suppose that when this war ends, Canadians and Americans would wish to insure this continent against another rubber shortage. Then he cautioned:

"There are those who would lay this new industry on the international table for bargaining and trading over plantation rubber."

He declared that "unemployment will be one of the most important and pressing problems of the postwar world," and suggested that the utilization of wood pulp waste and excess farm products in the manufacture of plastics "may then prove of more than passing interest."

"The key to the trade cycle," he said, "may yet be found in the farmer's fields."

THOROLD, Ont. (AP)—William Jeffers, United States rubber director, said in a broadcast address here that the "synthetic rubber industry is here to stay and industry, before the year is over, will be producing synthetic rubber as cheaply and as good as any natural rubber."

Mr. Jeffers was one of five speakers on a program broadcast from the new industrial alcohol plant of the Ontario Paper Co. A large part of the new plant's annual output of 600,000 gallons of alcohol will be exported to the United States for use in synthetic rubber manufacture.

Municipal Financing Holds Above Average

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week amounts to $22,942,110, compared with $25,014,000 in the current week, the Daily Bond Buyer reported. The weekly average for the year to date stood at $16,237,007.

The Imperial Irrigation District of California will supply the largest item on Monday with the sale of $13,815,000 of refunding bonds maturing in 1983. A like amount of outstanding bonds will be called for retirement on July 1.

Akron, Ohio, will call for bids on $570,000 of refunding bonds on the same day. That city sold slightly smaller issues last year at 101.281 for 2¼s.

Pittsburgh planned to sell $1,000,000 public improvement and funding bonds on Tuesday. Two years ago the city sold $1,750,000 of 1½s for 100.345.

On Friday, the St. Paul sinking fund will open bids on $6,656,000 of its own bonds for various purposes which are held in the so-called "city bank." Lincoln, Neb., will be in the market Saturday for $330,650.

Remington Rand Reports Output at Record Rate

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., in its annual report, said production last year was at the highest rate in the concern's history with total sales up 19 per cent over the preceding 12 months

James H. Rand, Jr., president and board chairman, said war production in the company's regular plants and those constructed by the Government was rapidly increasing and this year would far exceed output of standard products.

Net profit, as previously reported, was $4,318,566, or $2 a common share, for the year ended March 31, compared with $6,195,414, or $3.08 a share, in the preceding year. Total direct taxes were $14,241,962 last year, compared with $9,917,771 in the previous period.

Heads Underwriters

Corydon K. Litchard

Elected President of the Massachusetts Association of Life Underwriters as the Association's annual meeting recently in Boston. Mr. Litchard is head of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Agency in Springfield, Mass.

Quinn, New Head War Output Drive, To Work on Steel

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A concentrated campaign for greater steel output from existing furnaces and mills is planned by Theodore K. Quinn, New York advertising man who yesterday was named director general of the war production drive.

The drive was launched more than a year ago by the War Production Board (WPB) as a continuing effort to accelerate munition production types through the functioning of labor-management committe in war plants, but it has bogged down noticeably in recent months.

"Steel has first call on our efforts," Mr. Quinn said today when asked about his plans for reviving the drive. "Copper is next in line," he added.

The WPB, he said, is attempting to expand steel production in the third quarter of 1943—July, August and September—by 1,000,000 tons to meet the needs of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, and much of that amount must come from a joint effort of employers and workers to boost the productivity of existing furnaces and mills.

"We'll first try to find the mills where there is a management-labor problem," he said, "and we'll send WPB officials for conferences with both sides together and try to iron them out."

Charles E. Wilson, WPB's executive vice-president, and Hiland G. Batcheller, head of the steel division, may participate in some of the flying visits, Mr. Quinn said.

U. S. Exports Gain 52 P. C. Over Like Period Last Year

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Goods valued at $3,438,000,000 were exported from the United States during the first four months of this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

This represented a gain of 52 per cent over the same period last year. The export totals include Lend-Lease goods shipped to the United Nations but do not include shipments to American armed forces abroad.

Total exports in April were valued at $1,136,000,000. The department said this total included $160,000,000 in shipments which were made during the first three months of the year but for which data was not previously available.

The value of general imports of merchandise in April was $266,000,000, the highest monthly total for 1943.

Excess Reserves Rise $12,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable reserves of federal reserve member banks increased $120,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported and stood at $1,630,000,000 on Wednesday.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended June 16 member bank reserve balances increased $346,000,000.

"Additions to member bank reserves rose from the increases of $91,000,000 in reserve bank credit and $2,000 000 in treasury currency and decreases of $169,000,000 in Treasury deposits with federal reserve banks; $48,000,000 in money in circulation and $37,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

"Excess reserves of member banks on June 16 were estimated to be approximately $1,630,000,000, an increase of $120,000,000 for the week."

Excess Reserves Decline $120,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks decreased $120,000,000 the past week, the federal reserve board reported and stood at $1,510,000,000 on Wednesday.

During the week the banks increased their holdings of Government securities by $419,000,000.

Huge Potential Housing Outlet Seen After War

SARANAC INN, N. Y. (AP)—A "tremendous" potential market for housing units in the United States after the war was predicted by Walter C. Voss, head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's building engineering and construction department.

This market will reach "the staggering potential sum of $6,000,000,000 demand immediately after the war," Mr. Voss said in a prepared address at the closing session of the 56th annual convention of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations.

Local communities should prepare now to meet the demand, which will be particularly for low-cost housing units, Mr. Voss advised. The demand can be translated from "the potential to the actual," he continued, "only if the resulting product is within range of the general public's purse, and when the average citizen can be assured reasonable security of continuous employment."

To provide low-cost housing, Mr. Voss contended, "we must have a price within the reach of the customer, a method of financing that meets the economic limitations of the customer, individual choice of type or design, protection of the customer's equity, ease of change in each house without excessive cost, freedom of movement for the customer, large mass-purchasing opportunity, quality consistent with low maintenance, locally integrated and responsible contact sales, and relative security of employment of the purchaser."

By mass production he said he meant a system whereby a major proportion of the individual pieces of all houses were inter-changeable. "If these pieces were purchased semi-annually or annually from existing manufacturers on a mass-production basis," he asserted, "we would increase the business of existing manufacturers. With proper local corporations for the sale, assembly and erection of the pieces for the individual house, we would preserve local industry."

Mr. Voss declared the co-operation of labor, industry, banking, agriculture and the professions will be necessary to achieve success for all types of privately financed postwar building.

Canadian Newsprint Producers, OPA To Weigh Price Rise

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A double dose of trouble for newspaper publishers loomed last evening with recommendation for a cut in newsprint use July 1 and the disclosure that a newsprint increase will be discussed at a conference between the Office of Price Administration (OPA) and Canadian producers.

OPA accepted an invitation from the Canadian wartime prices and trade board to send one or two delegates to Montreal next week "for a discussion of newsprint prices."

Canadian and American newsprint mills both are seeking increased ceilings. United States firms desire a $5 or $6 boost over the present port price of $54 a ton for standard newsprint, and the Canadian proposal is understood to be about the same. A $4 rise was granted in March.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July	1
Franklin Savings Bank	July	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July	10
Union Savings Bank	July	10
Warren Institution for Savings	July	10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	July	15
East Boston Savings Bank	July	15
Eliot Savings Bank	July	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July	15
Wilder Savings Bank	July	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July	21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June	21
Brookline Savings Bank	July	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July	15

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Survey of Abstract Art

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The A. E. Gallatin "Collection of Living Art," transplanted from New York University to the Philadelphia Museum of Art where it will make its permament home, has made its public bow for the first time in its entirety—sculpture, paintings, photographs, and many combinations that are neither sculpture, painting nor photography.

The collection tells the story of abstract art as it developed from the turn of the century. Going back to Cézanne and Seurat (sketches), the art of juxtaposed colors and forms in space evolves from a dissection of parts to a phase that approximates esthetic geometry.

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A. E. Gallatin, who gathered the collection largely from the studios of the artists represented, is himself a painter. Several of his abstractions appear with those of American colleagues in the showing.

The collection records a series of steps or gropings toward an organization of colors and forms originally derived from actuality but geometrized out of it. There are experiments that attempt the feat by means of line, sometimes sensitive, as in John Ferren's "Composition on Plaster with Glass"; sometimes bold, with a T-square exactitude, as in Piet Mondrian's "Opposition of Lines."

Ferren is American, Mondrian Dutch. Others are French, German, Swiss, Russian, Spanish, Uruguayan. It is a universal language, an Esperanto of plastic geometry, born in Paris but carried to the far corners of the world.

Others speak through form—Brancusi, for instance, and in slightly less three-dimensional degree, Arp and Alexander Calder, the latter combining a sculptor's delight in forms with a draughtsman's appreciation for line and a painter's color interest.

A third group is preoccupied with color and forms, their juxtapositions and compositional arrangements.

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As common denominator of all the experiments, Picasso looms as the most varied and the most daring, never content with any arrangement once it has crystalized into a definite style. Braque, who with Picasso invented Cubism, has been circumscribed by it, while Picasso goes on to fresher, more complex fields.

Picasso is, in fact, the heart of the movement. His earlier abstracts, like those of Braque and Juan Gris as well as a multitude of followers including many Americans, are somber toned, in browns, dull greens, grays and blacks. They seem to say that what counts is the ingenuity of arrangement, not the materials used nor the subject matter.

The Gallatin collection is well stocked with these abstracts that play upon the crossing of light planes, the breaking of one form by another, the introduction of such foreign materials as wall paper, newspaper, even a button or other object pressed into service because it represents the correct texture or shape.

Such compositions claim an intellectual reaction rather than a simple emotional one. Arp and Miró, on the other hand, run to curves; to voluptuous forms that have a direct emotional appeal and that, far more than the work of the early Cubists, stimulate reaction through appreciation for forms and colors in space and time.

The striking feature of abstract art is its removal from orthodox realism. It picks objects to pieces and puts them together again in unorthodox combinations. That, perhaps, is why the average man resents it. Because it is more imaginative it offends his conception of what exists. It is a sophisticated coupling of basic forms with modern mechanistic geometry. It grasps for the primordial while holding fast to the contemporary.

Mr. Priestley Looks at Utopia

By Harold Hobson

London

The other evening, as I was watching J. B. Priestley's new play, "They Came to a City," at the Globe Theater, I was irresistibly reminded of the memoirs of Macready. In their comically pathetic revelation of a character striving, with exasperated impatience, against the outbursts of a choleric temper, these memoirs are as entertaining as any theatrical literature ever written.

But what particularly stuck in my mind about them on this occasion was Macready's comments on the various towns he visited on tour. He seems to have liked none of them. Of Edinburgh he remarks: "Struck with the surpassing beauty of this city, which I delight in getting free from." Of York: "Left it with ruminations on its historical importance, and the waste of time and money in its 24 churches." Of Brighton: "A place to which my aversion increases." And of one of the most cultured towns of the north: "Woke refreshed, with a sensation of relief in quitting Manchester."

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The cities of England, and indeed of the world, have left something of the same sort of impression upon Mr. Priestley. As the characters in his play gather one by one outside the walls of an unknown and mysterious town, they express their contempt for such parts of the world as have enjoyed Mr. Priestley's acquaintance. Walthamstow, Leamington, Birmingham, Newcastle, garden cities, industrial cities, suburbs, incur the bitterness of his displeasure.

Nor can it be truly said of him, in the amiable words of Gilbert, that he is one of those

> Idiots who praise, in enthusiastic tone,
> Every century but this, every country but their own,

for he dislikes places beyond the sea as must as those that can be reached on a local railway ticket. Its harbor does not save Sydney, nor its skyscrapers New York. They may look reasonably well from a distance, but they are all rotten within, and he best thing that can happen to any of them presumably is a bomb.

There is a dramatic point, of course, in Mr. Priestley's cosmic disapproval. He has set up in business as a seller of new lamps, and in consequence runs down the products of old-established competitors. The reputation of Bournemouth suffers so that the walls of his bastioned and towered Utopia may shine the brighter; in order that the light that never was on sea or land may gild his ideal city he makes a little more sordid than the actual what happens in the Upper Clapton Road.

Even so, he tells us hardly anything about this Utopia. What he does reveal suggests a perpetual fairground presided over by the benevolent Sir William Beveridge. He refrains from taking us beyond the city's great brazen gate.

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From the dress circle, this city does not look especially attractive. Possibly the walled appearance of the town, coupled with the communal jollification which is Mr. Priestley's idea of a good time, suggests too much the feeling of a medieval holiday to light any very burning flame of enthusiasm within my breast.

This, however, is a minor matter. It is not the nature of Mr. Priestley's Utopia that really concerns his audience, but the character of the people who, by some means never clearly explained, come to get a glimpse of its existence. These people are full of life, and dramatic energy, and vigor. Their talk is crisp and penetrating and amusing. Mr. Priestley, of course, takes sides with some, and against others. He is all for his charwoman (Ada Reeve), and his dismissed café waitress (Googie Withers), and his rolling stone mechanic, Joe Dinmore (John Clements).

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He is against Sir George Gedney (A. E. Matthews), because he is a seventh baronet and spends his time playing golf; he is against Dorothy Stritten (Renee Gadd), because she is the wife of a bank manager, and dislikes communal gardens, and he is especially against Cudworth (Norman Shelley), the self-made businessman. His statement of ideals therefore lacks balance, and what he has to say he often says unfairly.

But, in the London theater of today, the fact that there is a dramatist who has anything to say at all is enormously refreshing. When this dramatist has the theatrical skill of Mr. Priestley, what he says becomes exciting and provocative. Many of the thoughts that Mr. Priestley advances in this play made me wish to argue violently, and I listened to them all with rapt attention and exceeding pleasure.

Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art

"The City," by Fernand Léger
In the A. E. Gallatin "Collection of Living Art"

Dance of East and West

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Perhaps one day will bring the opportunity of seeing East and West meet in the dance on the same program. The impact of traditions so divergent would be instructive, for if examined they will be found to have more in common than is generally suspected.

The latest production of Sadler's Wells Ballet—"The Quest," an adaptation by Doris Langley Moore of a theme from Spenser's "Faerie Queene," with music by William Walton, costumes and décor by John Piper, and choregraphy by Frederick Ashton—was followed after a short interval by a three-weeks season given by Rafiq Anwar and his company of Indian Dancers and Musicians. Music played an unusually important part both here and in the "all-English" work. And perhaps in no other art is the contrast sharper between Eastern and Western Aesthetic ideals than in music.

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It is strange how consistently choreauthors (Lifar's word) have overlooked Spenser's "Faerie Queene." But perhaps it is not so strange. Recognized as a classic, Spenser, the Bunyan of Chivalrous Romance, is, as one of his editors says, "become a dowager of the British Parnassus; honored and unread. Not one in a thousand readers takes his volumes from the shelf. At the same time, all would be ashamed to avow ignorance of them."

"The Faerie Queene," with its pageantry, fantasy and lark-like gusts of verbal melody, is an Elizabethan treasure house of imagery and language which few Englishmen ever enter. One ingenious, not to say ingenuous, commentator attributes their enthusiastic absence to the fact that our fathers and grandfathers failed to recognize "The Faerie Queene" as a "Sunday book!"

Spenser himself described his poem to Sir William Raleigh as a continued allegory; and in passing it may be mentioned that Dr. Tillyard's recent little book, "The Elizabethan World Picture," throws an unexpected light on the background which supplied the great writers of the English Renaissance with their allegories, metaphors, parables, emblems, types, fables and figures. Ballets in search of an author and choreauthors in search of a subject might well follow the lead of Doris Langley Moore into a period which, as its Court Masques testified, offered rich employment to eye and ear.

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"Anything," said Augustine, "that is set forth in an allegory is certainly more emphatic, more pleasing, more impressive, than when it is formulated in technical words." This was Mallarmé's belief, too, a "coincidence in the views of the saint and the poet, on grounds at once analogous and different," that delighted Huysmans.

Allegories themselves, whether expressed through action as in the dance, or as the dictionary says by "narrative description of subject under guise of another suggestively similar," constitute a language closely related to the artist's language of form—the closeness of this relation is clearly manifest in the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians.

Elizabethan audiences would have followed the character of "The Quest" with perhaps greater ease than our own. St. George (the Red Cross Knight, personifying holiness), Una (personifying truth), Archimago (a Magician personifying hypocrisy), Duessa (personifying falsehood), and such unusual members of a ballet cast as the Seven Deadly Sins, resolved at once, it is to be feared, into the personalities of the artists who portrayed them. For many, no doubt, St. George seemed to be giving an excellent performance of Mr. Robert Helpmann, and Una of charming Miss Margot Fonteyn. And probably there was some pardonable confusion between the various Attendant Courtiers, Virtues and Vices. Dr. Tillyard shows how the great medieval tradition permeated the English Renaissance and reminds us that "sermons were as much a part of an ordinary Elizabethan's life as bear-baiting."

Although their meaning may be shrouded in time, myths, legends and fairy tales are all allegories and no one has made happier use of them in ballet than the Russians. Examples would be superfluous. In, for once, stressing the importance of the book of a ballet—that of "The Quest," it has been seen, is exceptionally rich in its associations—a link is established with the dance of the Ancient East, a compound of allegory and symbol.

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Here is a defense of Eastern aesthetic by a Singhalese writer: "Art is impersonal. The representation of an emotion is always a personal representation. An impersonal art has a higher degree of excellence than a personal art for the same reason that made Aristotle say that poetry is a more universal and truer thing than history. Your art (Western) in fact is a series of petty, personal histories. The symbol . . . prevents the artist from personal expression which is fatal to art. . . . It is thus that art initiates us into a mood of beauty, and calms the turbulence of our emotions."

This critic of Western art adds the interesting observation: "Perhaps the Tudor period represents the English national temper at its best." But just then you were carried away by the Renaissance movement. He greatly admired "the exquisitely decorative" "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Rafiq Anwar is by no means a Uday Shan-Kar but the sincerity of his art worthily represents the impersonality of Eastern ideals. His musicians, led by Bhupen Mukerjee, provided some fascinating adventures for the Western ear, particularly in the musical background of "Bodhisattva." The more the ear finds the quiet focus of this intensive art the more the "inner octaves" of its subtle timbres reveal themselves.

No greater contrast could be imagined than William Walton's brilliant score for "The Quest," said to have been composed in seven weeks. The listener, at a first hearing, finds himself carried along by intensely vital rhythms, indeed often swept past a hundred and one things he would like to linger over, details of orchestral color and so on. The success of "The Quest," a remarkable production in wartime, will no doubt offer many opportunities for closer examination. This applies also to Frederick Ashton's choregraphy—here at its best—and the décor of popular John Piper.

Eastern and Western art meet in the allegory, but as our Singhalese critic points out, genuine symbols are a spontaneous and unconscious growth. To manufacture them is to become unintelligible. Many dead ends might be avoided by a study of the aesthetic behind the decorative dancing of the East.

Beethoven Festival in Sydney

Sydney, Australia

The Beethoven Festival organized by the Australian Broadcasting Commission opened with a gallant flourish. The battered remains of Japanese submarines testify that the Harbor City is in the front line of the Pacific war, and the full-scale presentation, in such circumstances, of all Beethoven's major works for orchestra was an eloquent affirmation of cultural faith.

With exception of the English violinist, Thomas Matthews, and his West Australian wife, Eileen Ralph, who are making joint appearances in the capital cities as part of an Empire-wide concert tour, all the soloists engaged by the Commission were Australian by birth and residence. The five pianoforte ,concertos were entrusted respectively to Joyce Greer (Melbourne), Eunice Gardiner and Frank Hutchens (Sydney), Eileen Ralph (W. A.), and Beatrice Tange (Sydney). Mr. Matthews contributed a sensitively poised rendering of the Violin Concerto; and Lionel Lawson, leader of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, showed able musicianship in his handling of the two Romances.

The orchestral playing in symphonies and overtures fell short of Sydney's peacetime achievements, but changes in personnel and wartime difficulties made the errors less remarkable than the moments of authoritative precision. As conductor, Bernard Heinze did all in his power to guide and inspire his forces. In addition to the Beethoven concerts, Mr. Heinze directed several varied programs from the broadcasting studios, and also conducted three concerts for schoolchildren, at which Joyce Greer presented César Franck's "Variations Symphoniques" in collaboration with the Sydney Orchestra.

The success of the festival has aroused hopes that the A. B. C. may sponsor a Romantic Festival in Melbourne, in addition to the regular series of eight orchestral and four choral performances already advertised. Meanwhile, musicians in Melbourne are showing initiative; and several new artistic ventures, including free Saturday morning concerts for children, are already well established.

The children's programs, which include vocal items, instrumental solos and ensembles, are given under the auspices of the British Music Society; but much of the credit for them, and for the weekly lunch hour recitals, devoted mainly to works of Mozart, is due to the composer-pianist, Margaret Sutherland. All artists appearing at the lunch hour concerts give their services, and the audiences contribute to the Red Cross fund for prisoners of war.

In ensemble performances Sydney music lovers have been well catered for by Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, whose sonata recitals are distinguished by a high degree of technical skill combined with a sophisticated idea of "period."

In Melbourne, radio enthusiasts of classical tastes have found much interest in the grave style of the French violinist, Jeanne Gautier.

The Melba Bequest Scholarship at the Melbourne Conservatorium, which is competed for every three years and attracts entrants from all parts of Australia, has been won by a Victorian soprano, Elsie Morrison. The previous scholar, Sybil Wiley (Brisbane), possesses a mezzo-contralto voice of unusual quality and has made professional appearances with success in Melbourne and Queensland.

Biddy Allen

'Balalaika' In St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The twenty-fifth annual season of the St. Louis Municipal Opera opened at its great out-of-doors theater in Forest Park on June 3 with the European operetta "Balalaika," music by George Posford and Bernard Grun.

Like most of the Opera's repertoire for this season, "Balalaika" was a revival. It had its American premier in St. Louis in the summer of 1941, and was accounted a strong and colorful work, presenting a consistently dramatized picture of the old Tsarist régime, interrupted by the revolution of 1917.

"Balalaika," with its Russian evocations, was of course a timely work to open with, and it found a much more sympathetic audience than in 1941. As in the previous presentation, Bob Lawrence sang the role of Count Peter Karagin, and Joseph Macaulay that of Professor Marakoff, both parts extremely well done. Macaulay has been with the Opera for many years, and is an excellent actor if not an impressive singer. After an absence of several years, Leonard Ceeley returned to do Colonel Balakireff, and his appearance was welcome. Marthe Errolle, soprano, returned to sing the leading role of Lydia Marakoff; her singing and acting made of the part a charming and convincing portrait.

British Labor Demands Firm Hand on Germans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—The British Labor Party Conference's large majority in favor of placing responsibility on "the overwhelming mass of the German people" for maintaining the Nazi policy of world domination and general brutality should not be interpreted as asking for crude vengeance toward that country in the peace settlement. It means that British Labor is viewing the position realistically to the exclusion of vague sentimentalism so as to insure a guarantee of world peace by avoiding the mistakes made after 1918.

This five-to-two majority vote was not intended as an indictment against the whole German nation. It was simply a demand for firm treatment of German Herrenvolk ideas, for effectual disarmament, and "re-education" of the nation which had again brought war to the world four years ago. What the Labor Conference said of this subject has been said before by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States, and other official United Nations statesmen.

Yet the subject produced a stormy debate in which a vociferous minority unsuccessfully challenged the majority view.

Minority Argument

The minority resolution represented the German peoples as victims of the Nazi regime and saw in the overthrow of the Nazis the hope of Germany. Supporters of the amendment, on the other hand, contended that Hitler could not have arisen had not most Germans supported him.

The Conference already had declared itself, first, opposed to a policy of race hatred and extermination of the German people. Second, it advocated complete disarmament of Germany in accord with the provisions of Article 8 of the Atlantic Charter and urged re-education of the German people so that they can "play their part in the creation of a democratic, peaceful, and secure world."

The Labor Party is anxious that Germany shall get the opportunity of becoming a co-operator in world peace, but it is not prepared to admit it without definite guarantees.

Not to Be Hoodwinked

It was declared at the Conference that the British common people are not going to be hoodwinked into accepting German interpretations of their own past failures, particularly those which served the German Chauvinist reawakening so well, such as propaganda about the injustice of Versailles, the stab-in-the-back theory, and the trickery of German inflation.

It is not what the Germans have done which has appaled British labor. Fundamentally, it is that they could have thought of such crimes.

Most significant about this whole conference amendment was that it was moved by one of the leading trade unions and that the trade-union vote carried it through. There was a time when British trade unionism felt a strong bond with Germany. Many older British leaders looked to Germany for their trade-union inspiration. There was also closer feeling between British and German trade unionists than between British and French.

British labor, it should be said in conclusion, has come to realize that when justice is mentioned, it is not simply justice for Germany which is meant. Today there are millions from oppressed nations who demand they should be heard. Their representatives are here in Britain with well-authenticated stories which cannot be gainsaid.

Trailing Roosevelt Writings Difficult Task for Collector

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—One of the toughest bibliographical jobs today is the attempt to assemble a complete set of first editions of all the books and pamphlets to which the name of President Roosevelt is affixed.

Some of the trials are indicated by Frederick B. Adams, Jr., New York businessman and bibliophile, in a paper prepared for the June 18 meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America.

In addition to the difficulty in acquiring some of the President's rarer productions, there is a welter of first-edition detail concerning his more widely distributed books to confuse the collector. There are, for instance, six texts of the First Inaugural Address.

Anyone seeking a complete Roosevelt collection must acquire scores of items, many printed in small editions for private circulation. Others are easier to acquire and many persons will find interest in the fact that the widest-circulated of any of the President's writings is his introduction to the servicemen's Bible supplied to every member of the armed forces by the Gideons and the American Bible Society.

Writings Before 1933

Most of the Roosevelt literary output has come since his election to the Presidency, but there is a fair assortment of numbers antedating 1933.

For instance, Mr. Adams mentions introductions to several books about the Navy and sailing, the editing of the "Records of the Town of Hyde Park" for the Dutchess County Historical Society, a speech to the boys at Milton Academy issued as a small book entitled "Whither Bound," and a "very thin but enthusiastic volume in 1928" in which "he had saluted Governor Smith as the Happy Warrior, and wished him Godspeed on the road to the White House."

A copy of this volume in mint first-edition state and signed both by the President and Alfred E. Smith is offered in a current book catalogue at $50.

"He has written," says Mr. Adams, "introductions to books on such subjects as Stratford Hall and early American naval history. He has supplied valuable help to Capt. Dudley Knox on his series of publications of our early naval records and he has edited another volume of local documentary material for the Dutchess County Historical Society, published in 1940 under the title 'Records of Crum Elbow Precinct Dutchess County, New York, 1738-1761.'

Informal Logs

"Until the day of Pearl Harbor, the President found relaxation in salt-water cruises. These are documented by informal logs, to each of which the Commander in Chief has applied his editorial eye, with his vigilant respect for the source material of future historians, and, be it said, with prankish humor about some of the goings-on of the Presidential party. These logs have been issued in very small editions, chiefly by the Navy in the form of photo-offset reproductions from typewritten copy."

There are 10 of them all told, starting in 1934 and concluding with "Log of the President's Inspection Trip and Cruise on Board U. S. S. Potomac," March 19-April 1, 1941.

In addition to many individual speeches and groups of public papers issued by commercial houses, Mr. Adams mentions others "published by special organizations in furtherance of their own aims," including the Boy Scouts of America, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and the Republican National Committee. These and nine others each contain first-edition material.

Mr. Adams finds that "the most exclusive publications of these Presidential years are the privately printed editions of various addresses which Mr. Roosevelt has regarded as milestones in his three terms."

There are seven of these private editions, dating from 1935. The latest number is "Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, 1942." This was published in December 1942, in an edition of 100 copies.

House Revolt Imperils Food Price Roll Back

Continued from Page 1

000 slash of OWI funds made in the Appropriations Committee. The total House action reduces proposed expenditures of $47,300,000 to about $28,000,000.

The House left funds for foreign propaganda untouched.

Representative Starnes, a member of the Dies Committee, charged that it was "an insult to the intelligence of the American people" to have Elmer Davis "tell us why we are at war and how to win" when we have "the most untrammeled and freest press in the world."

He likened Mr. Davis to Dr. Joseph Goebbels and Virginio Gayda, Axis propaganda chiefs.

Administration Surprised

Democratic absenteeism, combined with accumulated anger against the Administration, accounted for yesterday's many-sided revolt. It caught Administration leadership wholly by surprise.

Most comprehensive action of all was the Dirksen Amendment forbidding continuance beyond July 1 of the OPA food-subsidy program. This never went to a record vote.

The amendment is of particular interest to New Englanders because its language is so sweeping and comprehensive that Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas warned it would probably end transportation subsidies on oil and fuel moving to the East.

It would also apparently end subsidies on mining of copper, lead, and dinc, needed for the war.

Mr. Patman has been a leading House inflationist, but yesterday he warned that with breakdown of OPA price controls, it might take "a bale of printing-press money to buy a loaf of bread."

Caution Cast Aside

Many previous enemies of the Administration, like Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, yesterday vainly urged caution on the rampaging House.

In only one direction did the Administration win a victory.

A Republican move led by John Taber (R) of New York to extend the attack to include the Board of Economic Warfare, which also engages in postwar planning, like the NRPB, was defeated.

Even with the attack on New Deal agencies, the House gave full and unstinted support to military needs on the actual fighting front.

Congress yesterday sent up the largest naval-supply bill in history and the House Appropriations Committee reported out favorably an unprecented Army supply bill.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • 6th WEEK • Special Mat. Mon., July 5
Air-Cooled
"JUNIOR MISS" $1
Funniest Comedy of All
BARGAIN MATINEES AT 2:30 WEDNESDAYS, 50c and
GOOD ORCH. SEATS EVES. & SAT. MATS. $1.50
Some Orch. Seats Eves. $2—Good Orch. Seats, Rat. Mats. $1.
Bale. Eves. & Sat. Mats. $1 and $1.50. 2nd Bale. 50c. Plus Tax

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
TAKE THE "EL" TO LOEW'S
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open: State 11:15 a. m.
"BATAAN"
ROBERT TAYLOR
George Murphy • Thomas Mitchell plus —
"Let's Have Fun" with the Mad Russian

TELEPIX
MALTA DISNEY | NEWS WEEKLY | SHARK WOMAN OF MALAYA

SOUTH STATION
INVASION of EUROPE
MERCHANT SEAMEN • SPORTS
CARTOONS • LATEST WAR & WAR NEWS

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Buddy McDOWALL • Preston FOSTER
"MY FRIEND FLICKA"
in Technicolor

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Franchot TONE • Anne BAXTER
"Five Graves to Cairo"
Plus Joe E. Brown in "Chatterbox"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
Benita Granville—Tim Holt
"HITLER'S CHILDREN"
William Bendix—"TAXI, MISTER"

EXETER Ken. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
CAROLE LANDIS-GEORGE MURPHY
THE POWERS GIRL
MILTON BERLE-JOAN BENNETT
"MARGIN FOR ERROR"
Sun. "THE HUMAN COMEDY"

ALLSTON, MASS.

CAPITOL Matinee 1:45—Eve. 7:50
LATEST NEWS
TIM HOLT
'HITLER'S CHILDREN'
JAMES CRAIG
"NORTHWEST RANGERS"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45
ALICE FAYE
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
ROBERT PRESTON
"NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING"

COOLIDGE CORNER | BROOKLINE VILLAGE
ROBERT BENAT in "The Young Mr. Pitt" Also Official Pictures "Desert Victory"
Faye Payne Oakie "Hello Frisco, Hello" and "7 Miles from Alcatraz"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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HITLER'S CHILDREN
IAN HUNTER In Person On Stage
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EDGE OF DARKNESS
FALCON STRIKES BACK

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HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
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Mats. 2:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
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Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

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"The Human Comedy"
with
Mickey Rooney—Frank Morgan
Sun. thru Sat.—June 20-26

Surprising Phillies Open Long Series at Braves Field Tomorrow

Bucky Harris Will Play Six Engagements in Hub

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When Bucky Harris brings his remodeled Phillies into town tomorrow for the start of a six-game series with the Braves, the Hub will see one of the surprise clubs of the year. There was a time, not so long ago, when the welcome mat was out for the Phils at every stop around the National League. In the language of the dugout, they were a soft touch. The contenders knew that they could fatten their win columns. Even the other second division clubs could push them around.

But times have changed, as they usually do during a war. The Phils, managed by Harris and with Bill Cox in the owner's chair, are on the way up. They are in that scramble in the heart of the N. L. flag race and can finish anywhere from second to sixth. At least, they are a whole lot better than their eighth-place finish of a year ago, when the door slammed in their face 62½ games off the winning Cardinal pace.

Recent Changes

Harris had a good club when the season opened and seems to have bettered it in recent weeks. He has shifted Babe Dahlgren, who is a story all by himself, from first base to either third or shortstop; planted Coaker Triplett in left field in place of the departed Danny Litwhiler; put young Buster Adams in center in place of Earl Naylor; brought an unknown kid named Brewster into the infield picture, and put Jimmy Wasdell on first base. A howl went up from the Shibe Park stands when Cox traded Litwhiler away to the Cardinals, but fans are beginning to appreciate Triplett, a veteran, and Adams, a boy who has a chance to become a real good ball player.

Dahlgren, of course, has developed into one of the best stories of the year. A threat to the batting crown, he would also be a threat to the most valuable player award if he could stay around all year. He expects an Army call any day. So do Jim Wasdell and Si Johnson. The loss of this trio, naturally, will hurt Harris in his drive for the first division. But Bucky probably will have fresh help in time to prevent a skid.

Fans Turn Out

This sudden rise of the Phillies, plus the improvement of Connie Mack's A's, have made Philadelphia one of the best attending ball towns of the year. The Phils drew 143,000 in their first 19 home games. Add this total to the draw of the Athletics and you have a 383,000 figure for the early Shibe Park encounters.

This will be the Phils first appearance of the year in Boston. They were supposed to play here April 21 and 22 in the opening series of the spring, but spent the time in a hotel lobby. Since then they have met the Braves seven times and come up with five victories.

However, the Braves can catch up in this series, if they are interested. Harris stays here for a double-header tomorrow, a single on Tuesday, another twin bill on Wednesday and a closing single on Thursday. A win streak for either the Phils or Braves in this series would put them right up around the top of the circuit.

* * *

Briefs . . . Chet Ross wrote a thrilling climax to the Braves' series opener with the Giants yesterday . . Going in to bat for Hugh Poland in the last of the ninth with two on and two out, Chet drove his fourth home run over the fence in left-center to edge the Giants, 8-6 . . . Previously the Braves had made five errors and all but tossed the game into Mel Ott's lap . . . For the first time this season Manager Casey Stengel ran his club from the bench.

* * *

The Red Sox moved to the head of the first division in the American League yesterday when Tex Hughson beat the Yankees with a four-hitter, 3-1 . . . The Texan himself singled home the deciding run . . . It was his seventh victory of the season and his seventh over the Yankees in two years . . . The Sox tomorrow open a long and varied series at Phillie . . . They start with a double-header, play night games on Tuesday and Wednesday, and an afternoon single on Thursday . . . Tickets are going fairly well for next Friday's twilight game between the Sox and Yankees here at Fenway.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	31	18	.633	
Brooklyn	31	24	.564	3
Cincinnati	27	22	.551	4
Philadelphia	26	24	.520	5½
Pittsburgh	25	24	.510	6
Boston	22	25	.468	8
New York	20	31	.392	12
Chicago	18	32	.353	13½

Results June 18

Boston 8, New York 6.
Cincinnati 1, Pittsburgh 0. (14 inns.)
Chicago 6, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 8.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	29	19	.604	
Washington	28	24	.538	3
Philadelphia	27	27	.500	5
Detroit	23	24	.489	5½
Boston	26	28	.481	6
Cleveland	24	26	.480	6
Chicago	21	24	.467	6½
St. Louis	20	26	.436	8

Results June 18

Boston 3, New York 1.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 4.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 2. (11 ins.)
Cleveland 5, Chicago 3. (14 inns.)

Iowa Gets Madigan

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Edward P. "Slip" Madigan, head football coach at St. Mary's College in California for 19 years, was named head coach at the State University of Iowa, succeeding Dr. Edward N. Anderson, now a Major in the Army.

Gunder the 'Wunder' —By Pap'

Gunder Haegg, Sweden's Flying Fireman, has his own notions on preparing himself for racing and, judging by the impressive string of records he holds ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 meters, his methods seem to get results.

In contrast to Paavo Nurmi, the Flying Finn, who ran by the watch, carefully planning in advance every lap and intermediate distance, Haegg conditions himself by long gallops over the fields and through the woods. He doesn't know the meaning of a time trial. He is puzzled when asked intermediate times on any of his record-breaking jaunts.

Most runners prefer to train with running companions because the competition makes them work harder. Not Haegg. But for the company of a dog, Gunder chooses to work out alone. And he works whenever he is in the mood. On one occasion at Dartmouth he ran a practice mile in the moonlight around 9:30 p. m. He doesn't feel the necessity of working for speed in training for he feels that, once he is properly conditioned, his natural speed will be sufficient to carry him through to victory.

Pro Grid League Coaches Find Players Plentiful

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—National Football League owners or their representatives sat down at the conference table today for the last time before the 1943 season opens—and a majority of them firmly believe there will be professional football in 1943.

First items of business on today's opening meeting of the two-day session were the proposed merger of the Philadelphia Eagles and Pittsburgh Steelers, expected to be voted down; a consideration of five applications for new franchises, and a roll call of the nine active members to see if any more have determined to drop out since the Cleveland Rams set the precedent at the April gathering.

A couple of the best heeled—speaking of players, of course—bosses are Earl (Curley) Lambeau of Green Bay and Fred Mandel of Detroit, who have been doing no wailing whatsoever about the difficulties in signing players, leading to the general belief they must have triple-threat backs three deep with a line in comparably good shape.

"I don't know what all the shouting's about — concerning player shortages," Mandel observed. "We have more players signed up right now than we had at this time last year. And we haven't spent any money to speak of on scouting material. Nearly all of it's been done through correspondence."

"We're just wondering how everyone else is set," Lambeau said, a broad grin discounting the possibility that the Packers' boss had any player worries.

"I don't know why everyone is being so coy," Lambeau declared. "There are players available. I think the least that can happen would be that we'd have six clubs in operation, and with all these franchise applications pouring in, we might have 12 teams. And I certainly believe in a nation of 130,000,000 inhabitants we should find enough players—capable players—to go 'round 12 teams."

"The player shortage," Mandel agreed, "is not as severe as the general public has been led to believe."

Both men agreed that it would be difficult for any newly created club to start a team from scratch, but even so thought it would not be surprising if one or more of the five franchise applications would be accepted for immediate operation.

The franchise requests came from Ted Collins, manager of singer Kate Smith; Don Ameche, movie actor; Frank Mandel of the Chicago department store family and a cousin of Detroit's Fred Mandel; Henry L. White and Edgar Allen Poe of a Baltimore, Md., oil firm, and Arthur E. Ehlers, representing a group of Baltimore businessmen.

Collins and Mandel would operate in Boston, Ameche in Buffalo, N. Y., and Ehlers and White and Poe in Baltimore. The applications of Ameche, Collins and Mandel were accompanied by checks for $25,000, representing one-half of the membership cost. The other $25,000 would have to be posted by each before the clubs could begin operation as members of the league.

Pauline Betz In Clay Court Final With Miss Corbett

DETROIT, June 19 (AP)—Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Nancy Corbett of Chicago have met each other in tennis many times just for fun, but today they play for keeps with the national clay courts championship awaiting the winner.

Miss Betz, the nation's top ranking women's player, gained a 6—1, 6—0 semifinals victory yesterday over Pearl Peterson of Detroit, and there in the finals she discovered her Rollins College, Fla., pal, second seeded Miss Corbett. Miss Betz won the title in 1941 when it last was put up.

Meanwhile, top seeded Billy Talbert of Cincinnati tackles Earl Cochell, University of Southern California player from Los Angeles, in a men's semifinal, and defending champion Seymour Greenberg encounters a fellow Chicagoan, Jimmy Evert, Notre Dame ace. The men's finals is tomorrow.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Chet Ross, Braves—His ninth-inning pinch-homer with two on base whipped Giants 8-6.

Tex Hughson, Red Sox—Handcuffed Yankees with four hits and drove in one run with a single for 3-1 victory.

Ray Starr and Gerald Walker, Reds—Former hurled five-hit 14-inning shutout and Walker's single knocked in winning run in 1-0 victory over Pirates.

Vern Stephens, Browns—Hit two homers and a double and drove in three runs in 7-4 decision over Tigers.

Buster Adams and Lloyd Dietz, Phillies—Former hit triple and three-run double, both in same inning, and Dietz tossed two-hit shut-out in four-inning relief job to save 10-8 win over Dodgers.

Milo Candini, Senators — Whipped Athletics 4-2 with six-hit hurling.

Claude Passeau, Cubs—Held Cardinals to eight hits in 6-1 win.

Vernon Kennedy, Indians — Pitched five-hit shutout ball in eight inning relief trick for 5-3 win over White Sox.

Minor League Results

International League

Rochester 10, Jersey City 0.
Buffalo 8, Newark 3.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 7.
Syracuse at Montreal, postponed.

American Association

St. Paul 10-4, Kansas City 3-1.
Louisville 6-4, Columbus 1-1.
Milwaukee 1, Minneapolis 0.
Toledo 7, Indianapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 2, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 5, Los Angeles 0.
San Diego 10, Seattle 2.
Sacramento at Portland, postponed.

Southern Association

Memphis 9-8, Nashville 1-4.
New Orleans 3-8, Chatanooga 2-7.
Little Rock 11, Knoxville 3.
Atlanta 11, Birmingham 10.

Eastern League

Springfield 6-2, Elmira 3-13.
Scranton 2-5, Albany 0-6.
Wilkes-Barre 2-2, Utica 0-1.
Binghamton 8, Hartford 6.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	1	1	0	0	0	.500
Nieman	63	5	22	0	8	.349
Holmes	187	22	58	2	11	.310
McCarthy	192	16	57	1	18	.297
Klutz	56	5	13	0	4	.232
Ryan	123	12	29	1	8	.236
Burns	56	5	13	1	2	.232
Workman	191	13	44	4	23	.230
Ross	122	16	27	4	14	.220
Joost	176	19	38	2	13	.216
Wietelmann	165	11	25	0	13	.212
Masi	66	7	13	1	6	.197
Farrell	6	1	1	0	0	.167
Poland	67	4	9	0	5	.134
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome				0	2	.345
Parnes	90	14	23	0	9	....
Conroy	19	3	6	0	0	.316
Fox	190	26	57	1	14	....
Cronin	46	4	12	3	13	.261
Culberson	65	10	16	1	5	.246
Doerr	206	17	50	2	22	.243
Lake	120	17	29	0	4	.230
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Lupien	211	16	47	0	13	.223
Miles	108	9	22	0	10	.213
Tabor	175	11	37	3	22	.211
Lazor	78	7	14	0	5	.154
Barna	17	3	3	0	1	.176
Peacock	73	6	13	0	6	.164

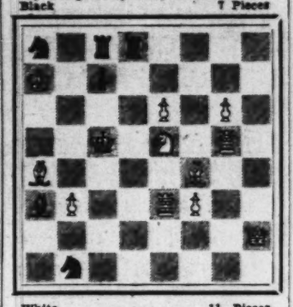
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

June 19, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2563

By George B. Spencer, St. Paul, Minn.
Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
k1rr4/K1p5/4P1P1/2k1K1R1/B4B2/-bP2RP2/7Q/1kt6

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney. Mr. Spencer, surely one of the country's oldest composers, recently won the Chess Review's Decalet Tourney.)

Problem No. 2564

By Brian Harley, Edgware, England
Black 10 Pieces

White 13 Pieces
2b4R/Kp3QP2/prp1KtPB1/P3P3/2R2ktkB/-7p/2Kt1P2b/3kt4

White to play and mate in three
(First Honorable Mention, American Chess Bulletin, 1942 Informal Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

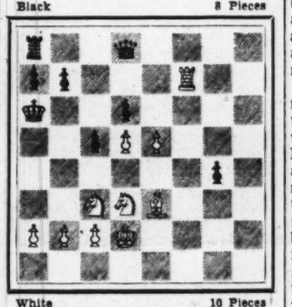
No. 2561. Q-Kt5
No. 2562. 1. Q-R-6 threatens
2. Q-B4ch
1. ——— B-B2
2. Q-R
1. ——— B elsewhere
2. Q-B6ch

End-Game No. 669. Black wins: 1 . . P-B7(Black); 2 QxP, Q-Q8ch; 3 Q-Kt, B-Kt2ch; 4 R-Kt2, BxR mate.

No. 2558. Many readers point out a second solution with 1 K-Q7. C. A. Southerland points out that the diagram, as given in Lasker's "Chess for Fun and Chess for Blood," is wrong: the White King should be at KB8.

End-Game No. 670

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

(The conclusion to one of 28 simultaneous games played by Steinitz, March 3, 1883. A wild Kieseritzky Gambit began it all.)

Massachusetts Title Results

In a very close finish, Harlow B. Daly, 1942 winner, was outscored by Dr. Gerhard Katz, who had to defeat his rival in their last-round encounter to win the state title.

During most of the tournament Daly was in the lead, but his defeat by Jacobs in the fourteenth round put him on equal footing with Katz. Their game was a hard-fought battle in which Daly adopted the Sicilian. An unusual opening variation led to exchanges in which Katz seemed to retain the preferable position. Gradually, his position improved and with the winning of a pawn, Daly could only hope for drawing chances in a rook ending.

The Final Standing

Katz	14	1	Gates	8	7
Daly	13	2	Seth	7½	7½
Jacobs	12	3	Mitchell	6½	8½
Welch	11½	3½	Holloway	4	11
Sturgis	10	5	Allured	3½	11½
Magri	8½	6½	Bellamy	3	12
Taylor	8½	6½	Brawn	1½	13½
Keller	8	7	Craig	½	14½

Katz Wins

This game won Katz the Massachusetts State Championship, in addition to the Boston City Championship, won last year.

Sicilian Defense

Katz White	Daly Black	Katz White	Daly Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	34 R-R5	K-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	35 RxP	R-B3
3 P-Q4	PxP	36 R-R3	R-Q3
4 KtxP	P-Q4	37 R-B3ch	K-K3
5 B-QKt5	PxP	38 K-B	R-Q7
6 KtxKt	QxQch	39 K-K	R-QR7
7 KxQ	P-QR3	40 P-Kt4	R-QB7
8 Kt-Q4ch	PxB	41 P-B5	P-Kt4
9 KtxP	B-Kt5ch	42 R-K3	P-KKt4
10 K-K	R-Q	43 K-Q2	K-Q2
11 QKt-B3	P-B4	44 R-KKt3	RxKP
12 P-KR3	B-R4	45 RxP	K-B2
13 B-B4	Kt-B3	46 R-Kt5ch	K-B2
14 R-KKt	P-K3	47 R-K6	K-Q2
15 P-KKt4	PxP	48 R-Q6ch	K-B2
16 PxP	BxP	49 K-B3	R-R5ch
17 KtxP	Kt-Kt5	50 R-Q3	R-K7
18 RxB	P-R4	51 K-B4	K-B3
19 R-Kt3	K-B2	52 R-Q6ch	K-B2
20 P-KB3	R-Q4	53 K-Kt5	P-K5
21 PxKt	RxKt	54 R-K6	R-K8
22 P-B4	R-QB4	55 R-K7ch	K-B
23 R-B	R-R4	56 K-Kt6	P-K6
24 R-Q	B-Kt5ch	57 RxKtP	K-Q
25 K-B	R-KB	58 R-KR7	R-Q8
26 K-Kt	P-K4	59 R-R3	R-Q7
27 B-K3	K-Kt	60 R-R	P-K7
28 P-R3	B-B4	61 R-K	K-B
29 RxR	RxB	62 P-R4	K-K1
30 P-Kt3	R-B5	63 P-R5	R-Kt7
31 R-Q8ch	R-B	64 P-Kt5	R-Q7
32 RxRch	KxR	65 P-B6	K-B
33 R-Kt8	P-R5	66 P-R6	Resigns

New York Prize Game

T. A. Dunst, by virtue of the game below, won the Leonard B. Meyer Brilliancy Prize for the most brilliant game played in Section A of the New York Metropolitan League Team Championship. Dunst played on the winning Marshall Chess Club Team. His opponent represented the Bronx-Empire Chess Club.

A double sacrifice of the exchange paved the way for a devastating attack.

Zukertort Opening

Dunst White	Saltzberg Black	Dunst White	Saltzberg Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 P-B4	B-KB
2 P-B4	P-K3	17 P-B5	PxP
3 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	18 RxP	Kt(B4)-Q3
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	19 QR-KB	R-K
5 Castles	B-K2	20 RxKt	KtxR
6 Kt-B3	Castles	21 RxKt	PxR
7 P-Q4	P-Q3	22 Q-Kt4ch	K-R
8 Q-Q3	QKt-Q2	23 Kt-R5	P-K4
9 P-K4	P-B4	24 Kt-Q5	RxKt
10 P-KR3	PxP	25 KPxB	R(B1)-K
11 KtxP	R-B	26 R-K4	Q-Q
12 P-Kt3	Kt-B4	27 R-Q4	P-Kt4
13 Q-K2	Q-B2	28 Q-B4	PxP
14 B-Kt2	P-QR3	29 PxP	K-Kt
15 QR-Q	KR-Q	30 Kt-K7ch	Resigns

Reasons Enough

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Temple University has finished a weird baseball season. The Owls played only three of the scheduled 10 games, winning two of them.

The other seven games were called off for about every reason in the book. West Virginia abandoned the sport, Princeton was stopped by cold, Georgetown was rained out, Penn Military College was halted by wet grounds, and Penn State and Bucknell ran into snow.

Joe Kirkwood Can Rival Crosby, Hope on Laughs

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever and wherever Bing Crosby and Bob Hope get together on the golf course there generally is a riot of fun, even if these two do, to a certain degree, take their golf seriously, play pretty well, and are out to beat each other. Their wisecracks, which so amuse the galleryites, seem not to interfere with their concentration while in the act of hitting the ball, which bears out what Walter Hagen always has maintained, that concentration is a matter of a moment and not a continuous necessity.

It is easy to understand, therefore, what a good time was had by 7,500 spectators in a recent war charity Crosby-Hope appearance at the Llanerch Country Club in the Philadelphia District, until a storm drove all hands to cover after five holes, and it can be taken for granted that the movie and radio stars did not entirely monopolize the limelight in the company of Joe Kirkwood, Ed Dudley, and Jug McSpaden. This man Kirkwood, world famous trick shot artist and perhaps the most travelled professional of all time, not even excluding Walter Hagen, is quite a comedian on his own account, soft-spoken, but with a dry wit and humor that are spontaneous.

Ten-Inch Cup

Kirkwood, it was, who was instigator of the idea of placing a 10-inch cup on the first putting green, as a take-off, no doubt, on Gene Sarazen's experiment at Miami a few years back. Gene had six-inch cups, as I recall it, instead of the regulation dimensions, in view of the hue and cry over putting being too big a factor in the game. But on the second green at Llanerch, Kirkwood had a three-inch cup, at which Crosby and Hope yelled, to the delight of the crowd.

The stories that could be told about Kirkwood, or that he could tell about his travels, playing exhibitions before royalty as well as the common people of all lands, are limitless. One that comes to mind at the moment is apropos, because it involves a taxicab and a golf course, and, as everybody is aware, taxicabs and golf courses at the moment are not supposed to mix in Eastern environs.

Kirkwood was playing in the first qualifying round of the National open of 1923 at Inwood, L. I., where Bobby Jones won his first National title. The trick-shot artist was going along with no major problems until he came to the ninth hole, where he for the first time drove off the line, into a bunker close to a boundary-line fence. He sliced the shot out of the sand and this time the ball came to rest under the fence. Tom Paine, the referee, decided that three-fourths of the ball was inside the line, consequently that Kirkwood had a right to play it.

Code Taxi

Now the rules allow that a player can stand out of bounds to play a ball that is within bounds, and in this instance there was no way to get at the ball except from outside the fence, which was topped with barbed wire. Kirkwood did not feel like taking a chance of climbing over that barbed top, but he spotted a tree a few yards along, which he could climb and drop on the other side from an overhanging branch. This he did, played a recovery shot at right angles out into the fairway, and then was faced with the problem of getting back into playing territory.

The branch which was so accommodating going out, was too high to reach to get back. A taxicab happened to be passing, on its way to the club, no doubt. Kirkwood hailed it, rode along to an entrance abreast of the ninth green, probably autographed a ball and gave it to the cabbie, walked over to his ball, pitched on, holed the putt and got an interesting 5.

It might be added that Kirkwood went on to a brilliant 33 home, after his climb and his taxi-ride, and that his 70 for the round led the first-day qualifying field by five strokes. He had a 74 his second round and actually led the first qualifying division by 10 strokes, whereupon he became one of the prime favorites for the title. Unfortunately for Genial Joe, the qualifying scores did not count in the tournament proper, later in the week, and his first round that really meant something was a 77.

No Try-Overs

That brings to mind another thought. Kirkwood in his exhibitions calls his shots; slices, hooks, playing them straight; hits half-buried balls 200 yards with a wooden club and does other things which constantly enthuse and at times amaze his watchers, who for years departed from one of his exhibitions wondering how anybody else in the game could match a player of such wizardry.

What many of them have failed to realize is, that Kirkwood and the other trick-shot performers put down a second ball and try a shot over, if they fail to deliver on the first try, a point which is easy to forget. There are no try-overs in the championship play. Moreover, players are a little more tense in the tournaments and do not have that care-free confidence that is so essential a part in the trick-shot repertoire. Thus it was that I heard Kirkwood mention, at one stage of the 1923 tournament proper, "I wish I could get rid of this slice." This from the man who can hook or slice at will.

Track World Awaits Race Between Haegg and Rice

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The race that would have been tops in other years—the metric mile with champion Gil Dodds defending—occupies the main stage of the National A. A. U. track championships today, but it serves only as a prelude to Sunday's 5,000-meter meeting between Greg Rice and Sweden's Gunder Haegg.

Twenty-one junior titles are up for decision today in addition to the senior crowns in the 1,500 meters, the 10,000 meters and the 3,000-meter walk. The metric mile was moved from the Sunday program because Dodds, a divinity student in Boston, refused to compete on the Sabath.

Watch Hulse

He will have Don Burnham, winner of both the IC-4A and NCAA miles this spring, as his main rival, but with plenty of opposition expected from Bill Hulse, formerly of New York University but now of the New York A. C. Hulse has been clocked in 4:15.9, fastest outdoor mile of the season.

The 10,000-meter marathon is a wide open affair with Lieut. Joe McCluskey of North Carolina Preflight favored if he starts. Should he confine his attentions entirely to Sunday's 3,000-meter steeplechase, Lieut. Lou Gregory of Iowa Pre-flight is expected to win.

Sune Carlsson, Swedish sailor whose travels brought him to New York for the indoor AAU meet last winter, again is in the city and probably will add the outdoor walking crown to the title he won during his previous visit.

While the Haegg-Rice battle is the pivot of the Sunday program, close competition is expected in all 18 events of the second day's bill. All told, 370 athletes from 37 states will compete in the fifty-fifth annual cinder conclave.

Crowd Sunday

All profits are ear-marked for the Army Air Force Aid Society which already is guaranteed a goodly sum from the program. The booklet, edited by Californian Don Spencer, carries approximately $100,000 worth of advertising.

Only some 5,000 fans are expected in Randall's Island Stadium today, but upward of 15,000 are predicted for the Sunday Haegg-Rice duel and the transcontinental battle between the Olympic Club of San Francisco and the New York A. C. for the team title.

The 5,000-meter jaunt also opens the competition for the Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker Trophy. It was donated by the noted flier and goes to the athlete winning the most firsts in the races featuring the swift Swede during his U. S. tour.

Haegg, according to present arrangements, will run at Chicago July 3, Los Angeles July 10, San Francisco July 17, Boston July 24, Cleveland July 31, Pittsburgh Aug. 7 and Washington Aug. 14.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lieut. Joe McCluskey of U. S. Navy, won 10,000 meter A. A. U. title for his twenty-second U. S. track crown.

Three Years Ago

National League President Ford Frick began investigation of Joe Medwick's beaning. Dodger outfielder was injured when hit by ball thrown by Bob Bowman of St. Louis Cards.

Five Years Ago

Earl (Red) Blaik, head football coach at Dartmouth, signed new five-year contract there to run through 1943 season.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .361; Hockett, Cleveland, .333.

Runs—White, Philadelphia, 35; Keller, New York, 32.

Runs Batted In—Siebert, Philadelphia, 25; Stephens, St. Louis, 24.

Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 64; Hockett, Cleveland, 59.

Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 15; Laabs, St. Louis, and Appling, Chicago, 13.

Triples—Lindell, New York, 5; Keller, New York; Lupien, Boston; Siebert, Philadelphia, Johnson, Washington, and Kolloway, Chicago, 4.

Home Runs—Keller, New York, 8; Stephens, St. Louis, 7.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 16; Vernon, Washington, 12.

Pitching—Candini, Washington, 6-0; Chandler, New York, 7-1.

National League

Batting—Dahlgren, Philadelphia, .356; Walker, St. Louis, .341.

Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 39; Camilli, Brooklyn, 37.

Runs Batted In—Herman, Brooklyn, 43; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 39.

Hits—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 68; Herman, Brooklyn, and Frey, Cincinnati, 66.

Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 18; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 15.

Triples—Musial, St. Louis, and Russell, Pittsburgh, 7.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, and Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 7.

Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 6; Ott, New York, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 5.

Pitching—Klinger, Pittsburgh, and Shoun, Cincinnati, 4-1.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

SUNDAY DINNERS

You know, of course, that each of our cafeterias serves every Sunday a delicious complete dinner . . . soup, roast, vegetables, potato, rolls, choice of dessert and coffee, for only eighty-five cents. Come in, tomorrow, and save yourself time, bother and ration points.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

75 BEACON STREET — BEACON PUBLIC GARDEN — CHARLES STREET
Sadie Kelley's CUPBOARD
Something New
IN OLD BACK BAY AT THE FOOT OF BEACON HILL
TABLE SERVICE RESTAURANT
OPEN 5 WEEK DAYS and SUNDAY
CLOSED SATURDAY
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER 11½ to 8
75 CHESTNUT STREET
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BOWL OF RICE
Chinese RESTAURANT
Complete Luncheon 50c up
De Luxe Dinners 70c up
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Brittany COFFEE SHOP
GARDEN OPEN
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Open Sundays
322 Newbury Street COM. 5370

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 35c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

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Saratoga Inn
LUNCHEON - TEA - DINNER
11:30 A.M. UNTIL 8 P.M.
for lovers of good food
328 N. CHARLES ST.

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
237 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

DES MOINES, IOWA

Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—
11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store.....Hub 2100
and Braves Field.....Sta. 9000

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Cottage of 14 rooms; shore of cold stream lake, Rockland, Maine; suitable for boys' or girls' camp or business; reasonable terms $800. Box J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNUSUAL BANK OFFER
PERFECT HOME, midst high class properties, best neighbors; 3 min. all activities; 2-car garage; ½ acre landscaped, all fruits; 26 min. out, 27 trains daily; only $7000. Year old colonial; 2 fireplaces, old latches, hinges, corner posts, all impr., 3 acres, fruit, opp. lake, 14 mi. out, $6000; want offer. CLAPP AGENCY, 93 Federal, Hub. 0540 (Boston).

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Lady will rent (three months) beautifully furnished one-room apartment, modern kitchenette; 12th floor, East 57th St.; $70.00. Call PLaza 8-0777 day only.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1-ROOM furnished apartment in Cambridge; attractive; convenient pleasant neighborhood near Brattle St., for 1 woman; $34. Trow. 9758.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—Desirable 3-room apt. near transportation available July 1st; new lease obtainable; $50; refs. required. W. H. Eaton or Sup't. Apply personally, Garrison Hall, 8 Garrison St.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED about August 1st by business woman, a small unfurnished apartment with well-equipped kitchenette; not over one half hour from Back Bay; would also appreciate tree, garden and fireplace. Box K-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT

GARAGE and FILLING STATION
Good location — beautiful building — 4,000 feet floor space.
C. A. Bishop & Co., Santa Fe, New Mex.

WESTON, MASS.—3-room cottage in woods; location, 3-minutes to B & M Station. Central heat, plumbing, fireplace, etc. Good all-year home for individual or couple, with no dogs. Right kind of neighbors. Rent $31.50. Box K-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Refined Southern lady desires another to share lovely apt. Excellent location. Refs. exchanged. NOrth 1673. Eve.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WHITNEY BEACH COTTAGES
If your husband is in the service or doing war work away from home, why not make your home for the duration in one of our comfortable cottages on the sparkling Gulf of Mexico? School near by. Regular trips in town, including Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings. Delivery service. Twenty acres of land. Catalogue and rates on request. Mrs. Gordon Whitney, Whitney Beach Cottages, Sarasota, Fla.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, PAINE'S COTTAGES, in Pines, on Bay, So. Wellfleet, Mass.; $38-$38 week; adjustments on seasonal. Write E. M. Paine, or phone Tro. (Cambridge) 2384.

WEST DENNIS, MASS.—Attractive six-room house, nicely furnished, comfortable beds, two baths; one-quarter mile from fine bathing beach; train and bus service; available July and August. Box K-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, VA.—Large fur. studio-bedroom and bath, 5 windows, in priv. home; pleasant location; convenient transportation. GL. 8306.

BOSTON, 224 Hemenway St. — Bed-sitting room, overlooking Fenway; airy, attractive; near subway and bus; $6.00, other $5.00; lady. Tel. Com. 4934 or Com. 4330, ext. 348.

BOSTON, 58 FENWAY, Apartment 9—Pleasant, comfortable single and double rooms; available for transients. Mrs. H. M. Cooper.

BOSTON—94 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill; double and single rooms; walking distance Boston proper; also basement apartment.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In 3rd floor apt. $5-$6; kitchen privileges; Christian Scientists only. Box A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent or traveling guests; convenient location; parking. Lon. 8775.

N. Y. C.—Cool, airy, dignified home for Christian Scientists; convenient location; reasonable rates. SA. 2-4643.

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

FOR MOTHER and daughter,

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Mechanic for Bicycle Shop
PORTLAND CYCLE, 20 Portland St., Boston

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

ENGRS: Elec & Chemical	Att
PROD EXEC: Exec exp, Cons	To $6000
INSPECTOR: Pump or Valve exp	Att
METHODS ENG: Gd exp, Mass	Att
MECHANICAL ENGRS: (5) Conn	Att
MACH DESIGNERS: Local, NY, Conn, etc	Gd Sal
GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATORS: Tech Trod	Gd Sal
MECHANICAL & PATENT DRAFTSMEN	Att
MECHANICAL DETAILERS & JR DRAFTS	Att
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Att
HEAD INSPECTOR: Know close work	Gd Sal
METALLURGISTS: Gen & control	Att
CHEMISTS: General & control	Att
INDUSTRIAL ACCTS: Conn & Mass	$4/4500
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS: Semi & seniors	Att
COST DEPT SUPVR: (West)	$4200
COST ESTIMATOR: Metal pfd	$3/5000
BOOKKEEPERS: 8 Several	$40-50
TRAINEE: Coll pdg, industrial	$25-30
ACCOUNTANTS: (2) Providence	$50
INDUSTRIAL SALESMAN: N E Ter	exp & $3600
SALESMAN: Credit service	Sal & Com
SALES: Fleet owner exp	Sal & Com
SALES ENGR: Tech trnd	Att

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKSTORE
New training class starting immediately for bookstore work; cultured college type required; must be between 21-40. Box K-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS—Evening part time work; pleasant surroundings; 6 to 10 P.M. Recurring employment each month; $2.75 per evening. Write giving exp. The Advertising Checking Bureau, Inc., 79 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

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GENERAL maid, no laundry; for 2 women; small Cape Cod cottage; South Plymouth, Mass. CURRIER, 262 Com. Ave., Boston.

N. Y. C.—Woman to care for 2 babies; pleasant home; business couple. Circle 6-7322. LOMAS, 125 West 58th Street.

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WANTED — Motherly woman, fond of children, to assist mother with housekeeping; two children; own room and bath; country, 40 minutes from N. Y. C. Write Box W-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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CARETAKER'S ASSISTANT
Parent wishes to place for summer strong, willing boy 15, country or shore estate; experienced flowers, vegetables, lawns; board, room and wages; environment important. Geo. E. Washburn, 21 Parker St., Lexington 1734 (Mass.)

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HIGH SCHOOL graduate, eighteen, desires summer position with refined family at seashore, as nurse-maid or governess. Call Wey. 2046-M.

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AT ONCE—Regular pianist for Wed. and Sun. services. Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 152 Main Street, Port Washington, N. Y.

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3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
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All Makes
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All Work Guaranteed
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DESIRE purchase small D. C. electric refrigerator, apartment use; good condition. Box A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LATE model used cars for cash. Call MR. JONES, Weymouth 0330, Norfolk Motors Inc., East Weymouth, Mass.

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QUINCY, MASS.—Used baby carriage and stroller, in good condition. 57 Bower Road Pre 6693.

WE BUY WOMEN'S USED CLOTHING, SIZES 12-20, IN GOOD CONDITION; ALSO MODERN AND ANTIQUE JEWELRY, CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC, OLD BUTTONS AND ANTIQUE DOLLS. JACK HORNER SHOP, 117 EAST 24TH ST., N. Y. C. TEL. CALEDONIA 5-9457. (EST. IN 1921)

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Birmingham

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907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
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Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA ST. PETERSBURG FORT MYERS
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

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First Street at Broadway Phone 32

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ALWAYS GOOD!
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1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
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LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
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8 STORES
There Is One Near You

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
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INSURANCE
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SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

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Restaurant of Distinction
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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

JOHN S. HORST AGENCY
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All Kinds of Reliable Insurance
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At Five Points

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Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1108
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

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SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
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"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

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Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
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"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
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"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
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Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Georgia

ATLANTA

(Continued)

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LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5730
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
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60 Depts. at Your Service

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
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IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

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FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
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INTERIOR DECORATORS
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INCORPORATED
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"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

(Continued)

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NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18
(Sewing Machines)

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(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

Stationery Shop
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Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

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zur TRAUBE
mit heimeligem TEA-ROOM
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"zur alte Stämpfi"
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Butterküche, feine Patisserie

Union S. Africa

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South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—
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Cape Town
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Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions

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W. F. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
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for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
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CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own bakery

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

(Continued)

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Ladies' Hairdressing & Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings, (Skyscraper)
330, West Street

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DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

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Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

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491/3, Smith Street, Durban
For Tyre Repairing, Retreading and Vulcanizing
Battery Service and Car Lubrication
PHONES 22284 and 24940

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For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
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Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder.
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THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
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"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
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Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
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Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
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Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
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First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
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Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

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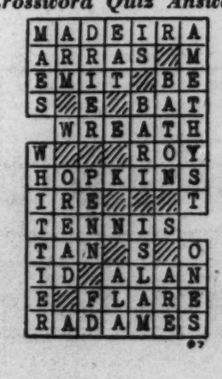
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

(Continued)

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

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PEACH & HATTON LTD.
Furnishings and Floor Coverings
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Also at 537, West St. 3057

ROSS'
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All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

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L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

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for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery, and Catering.
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43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
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Also at Hurstville and Gladesville
Green Coupons Given
Phone N. W. 9729

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phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, FADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
230 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

(Continued from previous page)

Service For Quality

Printing

Bookbinding :: Stationery

consult

A. E. Richards

17a Pitt St., Sydney

Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements

Telephone: B 4661

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Pty. Ltd.

Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers

Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

Watch Repairs

Bring your repairs direct to the workshop

C. F. NORTON

(Late of Hardy Bros.)

9 HUNTER STREET, First Floor

B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

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BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ

Fashion Salon

New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving

173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)

SCRYMGOUR & SONS

Printers and Stationers

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CARPET SERVICE

Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing

SINGLETONS

Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING

Estab. 28 years

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Private Rooms for Entertaining

Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30

203 COLLINS ST., C 1 Opposite Town Hall Tels. F 2969—F 3541

CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks

The Exclusive Children's Shop

9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.

THE MODERN GROCERS

— BRANCHES AT —

CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY

ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

Plant Quality Flower Seed, NOW

For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING

Catalog Post Free

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD

73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

RAINERS BEDDING

Pty. Ltd. Phone F 4258

Specialists in Spring Filled Mattresses

All types of Bedding Renovations

18 CENTER COURT

Continuation of Centerway

V. Boldner

Watchmaker • Jeweller

McEwan House MU 2671 343 Lt. Collins Street LF 2933

CRYSTALWARE ELECTROPLATE

OLD GOLD BOUGHT

Betty Lee

MRS. BANNISTER

Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Rings for appointment: MX. 4813 2nd floor, HOWIE COURT

234 COLLINS STREET

MISS EDITH TAPNER

TYPING

DUPLICATING

MAILING LISTS

Expertly and Promptly Executed

20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.

Clayknit Tailored Knitwear To Measure

THREE STORES

558 Burke Road, Camberwell

50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds

517 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

GOTAL MOVITZ

Phone P-2211

Capitol House, Swanston Street

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6167, 9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOTTIE MARTIN

(WILMAR)

EXPERT CORSETIER

Fitting for every type of figure

DAINTY LINGERIE

294 Little Collins St. Phone Cent. 5218

Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE

OFFICES SUPPLIED

VERA VERE MU 3008

386 Flinders Lane

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS CRYSTAL CUTLERY

BRIANT'S

Telephone WF 2700

612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE South Yarra

MELBOURNE, South Yarra

Phone Windsor 661

TERRY'S

LUNCHEON DINNER

133 DOMAIN ROAD

Laura Reid Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

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THE DOMINION'S LARGEST DEPARTMENTAL STORE

THE HOUSE OF VALUE

THE DOORWAY TO THRIFT

THE FARMERS'

Trading Co. Ltd, Auckland and 75 Branches

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.

'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)

Private Laundry Service

Bagwash Service

DRY CLEANING

Carpet Shampooing

Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the

D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE

GOOD QUALITY GOOD VALUE GOOD SERVICE

is to be depended on

CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

THE CANDY KITCHEN

HOME MADE • CHOCOLATES • SWEETS and • NOVELTIES

Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

THE CORNER FRUIT SHOP

(L. & G. RYDE)

2 Papanui Road, N. W. 1

Choice Fruit and Confectionery

Telephone 57-085 We deliver

SALON PRICE

(M. L. ASHLEY)

Permanent Waving Specialists

Genuine Eugene Supaperm, the Natural Wave.

Setting and Marcelling.

166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.

Butchers

The Best Is Cheapest

WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE MOLESWORTH ST TARANAKI ST

The Scoullar Company Ltd.

Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years

WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay

HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street

BLENHEIM, at Market Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Droll Side of the Home Front

"It'll cost you a dollar for us to retreat!"

"One of them has lost some weight!"

In Lighter Vein

Censorship

Sergeant Eddie Watson is a courteous doughboy. Ever mindful of the censor who reads his mail, he stopped in the middle of a sentence recently to interpolate:

"Excuse me, Lieutenant Leslie, this is my wife, Honey, this is Lieutenant Leslie—the censor."

Then he started a new sentence, and as an afterthought wrote:

"Crowded in here, isn't it, Honey?"—Prairie Farmer.

Technical Army Terms

Definitions of very, very technical military terms:

Hut—One, as in "hut, tup, tree, fup."

Harch—March, as in "forward harch."

Harms—Arms, as in "horder harms."

Harrite—Right, as in "harrite dress."

Hrreuh—Rear, as in "hrreuh harch."

Toon—Platoon, as in "talion, toon, halt."

Awplescowfa—All present and accounted for, as in "toonhawplescowfa."—Trinidad News Tips.

Traveling Billboards

Now that traveling by automobile has been sharply curtailed and roadside billboards don't get the audiences of pre-war days, some genius has discovered that billboards can be rolled along in front of the pedestrian. The previously unadorned sides of large trucks and hauling vans are now being used for many types of advertising messages.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom.—COL. 3:16

Orange Surplus

Brazil is troubled with the problem of using 4,000,000 boxes of oranges which normally would go to Europe; free distribution at government expense to soldiers and school children solves it in part.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "A bee travels 40,000 miles to gather a pound of honey." — Newspaper filler. There must be days when a bee gets awfully tired of being a bee.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The WPB urges the press to redouble its efforts to cut its consumption of newsprint. Newspaper publishers trying to save space should remember that their most economical form of literature is the crossword puzzle, which uses every letter twice.

Daily Quotation

Every noble work is at first "impossible."—CARLYLE

Now It's Mussels

The sea mussel, related to the oyster and clam, may become popular as food in the United States as it is everywhere else in the world; it is estimated that a million bushels could be taken this year on the New England coast.

Daily Anecdote

Short Performance

Several years ago two American vaudeville performers went to England and sought employment in one of London's leading music halls.

The manager inquired the length of their act.

The pair hadn't had an act for a month of Sundays, and didn't know just what to reply; but, being resourceful, replied, "Twenty-five minutes."

"Twenty-five minutes!" exclaimed the manager. "Why, my dear sirs, ours is a long bill. I cannot give you twenty-five minutes. I suggest that you go on for eight minutes."

The vaudeville team stared at him aghast.

"Eight minutes!" they screamed. "Why, we bow for seven minutes!"

Hints for Inventors Of Perpetual Motion

Many hundreds of devices have been submitted to the U. S. Patent Office which were designed to produce perpetual motion. Many of them were the inventions of skilled mechanics and engineers.

Physicists have proved that it is impossible to get more out of a machine than you put into it, and this would have to be accomplished in order to produce perpetual motion.

Much time and money has been expended by those who have tried to produce perpetual motion, in spite of the fact that the Patent Office is of the opinion that it cannot be done. Applications for patents for perpetual motion devices are rejected because they disclose an inoperative device.

Many an applicant for a patent is sure he has discovered the so-called principles of perpetual motion. Quite often the patent looks as if it should work—on paper. So the Patent Office has established a rule that the applicant for a patent must furnish a working model of his invention in order to receive any consideration.

Contrary to popular belief, no one has offered a large sum of money for solving the problem of perpetual motion.

Plenty for All

Mena, Arkansas

It was such a kind thing to do in the face of rationing and the shortages we hear so much about.

Mrs. M—— is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary in this town. She has a husband who is a disabled veteran of World War I, so she knows a little more about soldiers and war than a great many of us do.

Recently, the Auxiliary planned a party and dance. The Legion Hut is small, but it is a cheerful place, and adequate for most occasions. However, just a few hours before the dance began, a convoy of about 1,000 soldiers arrived in Mena and made camp nearby.

Although the town has a large auditorium, it was not possible at so late an hour to change plans for the dance. In a short while after their arrival, the streets of Mena were literally swarming with soldiers. Many of them came to the Legion Hut.

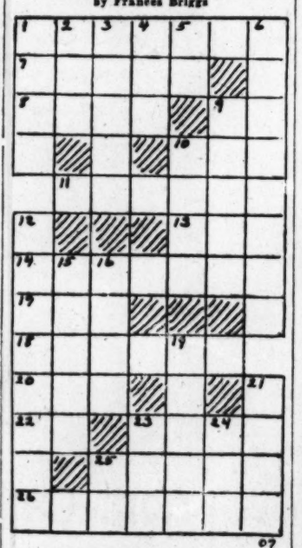
Mrs. M——, hearing of their arrival, brought an assortment of homemade cookies and made a big pot of coffee. Those who knew about it murmured among themselves, "What is one pot of coffee and a few cookies among so many?" To everyone's surprise there seemed to be plenty for all.

Most of the men had to be back in camp by 11 o'clock, but the non-commissioned officers and other officers who were not on duty stayed until the dance was over. Many of them said they had not tasted such good refreshments in a long time.

N. E. W.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Portuguese island was so called from magnificent forests which covered it?
7—What French city was famous in Middle Ages for manufacture of tapestry?
8—To send forth.
9—Become.
10—What mammal often lives in a cave?
11—What is a circular band of flowers or leaves?
13—Man's name.
14—Who founded a university and donated a public park to city of Baltimore, Md.?
17—What country is the "Emerald of Europe" (abbr.)?
18—What sport is associated with Forest Hills, N. Y.?
20—To convert into leather.
22—What State of U. S. was organized from parts of Montana and Wyoming territories (abbr.)?
23—What is first name of English playwright who wrote "The Great Broxopp"?
25—What is an unsteady glaring light?
26—Aida loves whom in Verdi's opera?

Down

1—What Dutch artist painted "Idle Servant Maid"?
2—Branch.
3—What is something that extracts or absorbs moisture?
4—Hiram Maxwell, in "Quincy Adams Sawyer," likes to do what?
5—Kaiba.
6—What is a clear purple or bluish-violet variety of crystallized quartz?
9—Stick used to beat time in music is what?
10—What is an important seaport of southeastern Italy?
12—What American poet wrote "The Pipes at Lucknow"?
15—Who is one of nymphs of mountains and hills in Greek mythology?
16—What Quaker founded one of American colonies?
19—What is religion of the Moslems?
21—Possessive pronoun.
23—What term denotes a wing or winglike part?
24—What is a measure of 100 square meters?
25—Ferdinand (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— NEW ORLEANS-- U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE SAYS RUBBER IS BEING EXTRACTED FROM THE GOLDENROD PLANT

IT'S UNFAIR FOR YOU TO MUSCLE IN ON MY BUSINESS
RUBBER PLANT
I CAN ALWAYS TELL WHEN ALVAH'S CHANGING ONE OF THOSE GOLDENROD TIRES
KER-CHOO
HE'S TRYING TO CROSS A PAIR OF GARTERS WITH SOME GOLDENROD AND GET AN ELASTIC GIRDLE
WHY YOU PLANTIN RUBBER BANDS, IVORY ?
IF YOU CAN GET RUBBER FROM GOLDENROD, I FIGURES IT SHOULD WORK IN REVERSE -- GET GOLDENROD FROM RUBBER
RUBBER BANDS
L.F. VAN LELAH

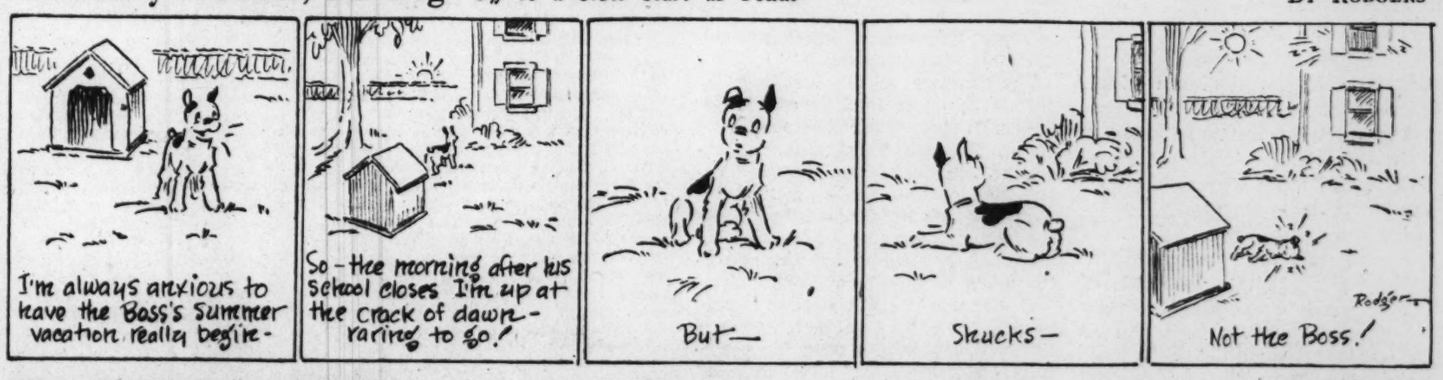
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nearly There*

By Le Pelley

YOU BOYS WAIT HERE WHILE I SEE ABOUT OUR BOAT...
WE'LL STAY RIGHT ON THE WHARF !!
WAIT FOR ME
IS THAT THE ISLAND OFF THERE ?
YES... OUR HOUSE IS ON THE OTHER SIDE
COME ON... HERE'S OUR BOAT ALONGSIDE
I'D LIKE TO TAKE A DIP IN THE SURF !
LISTEN TO MARMADUKE... A DIP IN THE SURF !! WE'LL DIP HIM !
IT'LL SURF HIM RIGHT..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Off to a Slow Start as Usual*

By Rodgers


I'm always anxious to have the Boss's summer vacation really begin-
So - the morning after his school closes I'm up at the crack of dawn - raring to go!
But—
Shucks—
Not the Boss!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Rumor Is Well-Founded*

By The Hagers

"Just look what happened to my grass While I sat in that cooking class!"
"The mower, Ted, you can't apply; You'll have to use a scythe," said I.
"Hold everything!" I heard a shout. A partridge and a quail popped out.
"We heard before we moved in here, You cut your grass just once a year!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An Inevitable Decision

For the third time the Nation faces a coal crisis which, unless firmly dealt with by the Government, could gravely impair the war effort. This situation results from the War Labor Board's decision to reject the miners' demand for portal-to-portal pay. Work stoppages have already been reported in government-operated soft coal mines.

This crisis finds the coal workers in a weaker position than they held in the two earlier ones. For on the President's desk awaiting signature is an anti-strike measure under which any one fomenting a strike would be subject to severe penalties. The President must be loath to sign this bill, though there were technical reasons why it could not be signed until after the WLB decision, those arising from the careless wording of the measure.

The interest of the Nation now demands that the Government act resolutely and swiftly.

No other course was possible for the WLB. Its decision does not attempt to prove that the burdens of war are being fairly shared. A lost war is fair to nobody. And war cannot be won by any nation whose people insist on settling differences among themselves before they consent to settle the difference with the enemy. If every unfair wage differential in the United States had to be ironed out before work could proceed, the boys at the front might as well book return-passages on the next luxury liner.

The War Labor Board is fighting to hold the line against inflation. That means it must hold the line against wage increases. That the OPA has not held the line against rises in the cost of living is the best argument the miners can advance for demanding wage increases at this time. But the effectiveness of this argument is impaired by the fact that to remedy this situation for the miners is to risk greater injustices for many more millions of workers and consumers.

The portal-to-portal-pay demand would have discussible merit in ordinary times. At this moment it is just a wage increase by another name. And a wage increase by any other name is equally dangerous to the Nation.

Where is the line against inflation to be held? Only where workers, or employers, or farmers, are so unorganized that they cannot make their voices heard? Wayne L. Morse, public member of the WLB, put the case succinctly when he said the issue is, "Will the mine workers abide by the same rules and same laws as everybody else?"

These laws were designed not to adjust every out-of-line wage scale, or to remove grievances left over from peacetime. They were designed to help win the war by protecting in so far as possible our real wages—the returns to workers in things they need, like food, clothing, shelter, recreation, to perform their duty most effectively. Bread at fifty cents a loaf, with milk and eggs, meat and movies at corresponding prices would soon show us all what the WLB is driving at.

Americans Cheer a King

I'm in the corps
That stood before
The King for half a day . . .

That used to be the way of it when Harry Lauder—beg pardon, Sir Harry—sang "She's My Daisy," in the piping times of peace. But no inspection can be allowed to last that long in these days of action. For instance, it took His Majesty King George VI only 20 minutes to inspect the crew of an American ship of war, in the harbor at Algiers. Sailors cannot be expected to stand at attention in the hot sun of North Africa much longer than that, even for royalty.

Like his father, King George is a sailorman, with the proud record of having participated in the Battle of Jutland, which wrote "finis" to German efforts to win the war with its fleet. He takes delight in visiting men-of-war, but paid other Americans honor in Northern Africa, where they have done so well in the ranks of the United Nations army.

How did the American sailors react to the King's visit? Well, for one thing they cheered him and shouted "God save the King!" Nor was it merely because their Captain ordered double rations of ice cream issued—which they probably appreciated much more than they would have the grog of ancient days. King George is the "good fellow" type which Americans like and, next to Winston Churchill, he probably is the Briton most popular with the fighting men from "the States."

Wavell to New Delhi

If any further assurance of Britain's whole-hearted interest in the defeat of Japan were needed after Prime Minister Churchill's recent statement to the United States Congress and people, that assurance could be seen in the reports concerning the appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell to be Viceroy of India.

Though Sir Archibald is now considered a civilian, and with the title, Lord Wavell, will assume direction of Indian affairs as a civilian, his entire background indicates that military considerations played a part in his appointment. In fact, responsible circles in London see in this change signs of a developing strategy which even now is preparing to make India a key base for offensive operations against Japan.

Aside from military qualifications, however, this British leader has much knowledge of Indian problems, and it is interesting to observe that some prominent Indians say they would prefer him to a "hardened politician." Thus the appointment inspires hopes that the atmosphere of British-Indian relations may be improved somewhat by the appointment.

Meanwhile, its most arresting significance is the emphasis it places on military organization in the Far East, where General Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck is returning as Commander in Chief. A separate East Asia Command is being set up for conduct of offensive operations against Japan. The Japanese may be second to Hitler on the United Nations list but this fact can give them little comfort, since it appears that Allied strategists consider them a very close second indeed.

Minerals and Good Winds

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has projected the interesting question whether the United States could, even if it most ardently wished to, return to a pre-war type of isolationism. His discerning correspondence with Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau of Mines, confirms his opinion that the war with its immense drains on American resources may very likely leave the United States in the position of a "have not" nation in-so-far as several strategic minerals are concerned.

Of course, as Professors C. K. Leith, Dr. Cleona Lewis, and J. W. Furness recently pointed out in their Brookings Institution study "World Minerals and World Peace" all nations, without exception, are interdependent in one degree or another for mineral supplies; but Senator Lodge carries the thesis into practical perspective asking what shall the picture be in the immediate postwar period when the forseeable exhaustion of some vital American resources will make active trade, if not world exploration and development, mandatory? What, then, shall be the American foreign policy?

It is true that minerals are the keystone upon which rests industrial power. And it is true that the headlines daily tell us this is an industrial war. But the Axis claim that war became inevitable because they were denied sufficient mineral imports does not bear analysis.

Looking back, it is clear that in the ten years before the war any nation or individual having exportable surpluses of minerals was only too glad to find a foreign market. The profit motive took care of that. Pre-war criticism of American shipments of the "sinews of war" to Japan, Italy and elsewhere bear evidence to what happened.

The shortage as the Brookings report makes clear (and Senator Lodge does not), really resulted because many "have-not" nations lacked foreign exchange. Moreover, once they had determined on war as the method for adjusting their deficiencies, their needs for minerals became inordinate and could only be filled by thrusting domestic and external economy further awry.

What the Axis countries really needed, indeed what all nations needed and will continue to need for peacefully expanded living is an easy exchange of one another's goods. And that was what the United States and others by trade restrictions and isolationism, partly denied their neighbors.

America could sustain such an awkward economy because it required few strategic imports and had plenty of money with which to buy what it did need. But if in this leaner postwar world that Senator Lodge sees, the United States should acutely need oil, copper, bauxite and other essential and industry-dominating minerals, a less complacent and considerably more realistic approach to the problems of international trade might easily result.

Our Readers Say—

"Why Call Us Yanks?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am one of many Southern boys serving our Army in a New England division. These New England boys have nicknamed me "Reb," meaning rebel. I'm not a rebel. I'm a "Yank" at heart. And I'm proud to be called "Yank," because it means American soldier. But I am called "Reb" all in fun. I understand that the term "Yank" means American and don't object to it.

But do you know that boys from Southern States object, in general, to being referred to as "Yank" or Yankee? Well, they do. They don't feel the term is representative of them. And when they read in the papers such headlines as "Yanks Win Battle of Guadalcanal," or "Yanks Victorious in Africa," or "Yanks Take Attu," they feel slighted, because they feel the Southern boys in those battles weren't represented and that the credit all goes to the boys of the North.

Since our fighting men from all parts of our wonderful country, black and white, have contributed so much heroism and bravery in the service of our country, I wonder if there isn't a term more symbolic of all of us than "Yank." It would create more unity and bring us closer together.

I can't suggest a single term that would include all this other than the term "American." Maybe your readers could submit a nickname for the American soldier that would portray all the Americans.

We never read where an American General is referred to as "Yankee General." We never refer to politicians, diplomats, or businessmen as Yankees. Why call us "Yanks"?

PVT. BENJAMIN N. COVINGTON
At Front in the Pacific

For Boston's Airport

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think we can all agree that the State Legislature can be heartily congratulated upon enacting a measure to bond the State for $4,750,000 to be used for the completion of the East Boston Airport. In my judgment, this is the most important piece of legislation that has been enacted for many years.

Winchester, Mass. LEWIS PARKHURST

Communiqués

The Bookshelf

For a Realistic Foreign Policy

Don't say, as Edgar Ansell Mowrer has said, that Walter Lippmann fails to follow the logic of his own arguments because he does not advocate a world government in U. S. FOREIGN POLICY: Shield of the Republic (Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $1.50). And don't class this book, as Raymond Moley has, with that much advertised volume by Messrs. Hoover and Gibson. This book has a particular purpose which ought to protect it against such appraisals. Its job is to tell Americans what they ought to have known for a long time.

It is a little book—177 pages—bulging with big ideas. Many of its chapters are short enough to read twice, and ought to be read three times.

Fortunately, the author is not a man to say "I told you so." In fact, he frankly admits that he didn't. He made many of the mistakes that all Americans made in the years between the wars. If he is different from some of us, however, it is in being able to tell a mistake after he has made it.

"The central error of American foreign policy lay in the United States' willingness to shoulder commitments—the Monroe Doctrine, the protection of the Philippines, the Open Door—without shouldering the arms, or the alliances, necessary to support them. This point Mr. Lippmann drives home time and time again in this concise and incisive study.

* * *

Moreover, he has the courage—not needing the anti-British vote—to state more clearly than the average politician would care to, why this mistake has prevailed with disastrous effect in United States' foreign policy. Like most weeds it grew in neglected soil. When the authors of the Monroe Doctrine undertook to protect the Western Hemisphere, they made certain how that commitment could be carried out. "Unfortunately, however, for the education of the American people in the realities of foreign policy—that commitments must be balanced by adequate power—the understanding with Britain, which preceded Monroe's message, was never avowed."

One can agree with the author's diagnosis. It was not until the fall of France in 1940 that Americans got a clear picture of their stake in Britain's security. Then suddenly they saw that without France, Britain was insecure and without Britain the United States was insecure.

A wide knowledge of these facts in the United States might well have prevented the rise of Hitler in the first place. That such knowledge was not shared by scores of millions of Americans shows how incompletely their writers and teachers of history had served them. The correspondence of British and American interest in the European balance of power had been explained by Thomas Jefferson in 1814, when he wrote to Thomas Lieper: "Surely none of us can wish to see Bonaparte conquer Russia, and lay thus at his feet the whole Continent of Europe. This done, England would be but a breakfast. . . . Put all Europe into his hands, and he might spare such a force, to be sent in British ships, as I would as leave not have to encounter."

* * *

As Mr. Lippmann points out, up to 1898 the United States' expanding commitments had been undertaken with a realistic estimate of the liabilities attending them. But the public, unaware of external factors contributing to American security, attributed this security to geographic isolation. Americans did not pay much attention to the effect of divisions in Europe, and of friendly British sea power, on their position. And so an illusion took hold of and immobilized American imagination in the field of international relations. This illusion was not to be dispelled by one World War because the fundamental reasons for American participation in that war were obscured by vague idealism. But it was to be dispelled, at least momentarily, by a second World War, when Americans found themselves without a choice as to whether or not to fight for idealism, and had to fight simply for self-preservation.

Now it may be objected that in advocating a nuclear alliance among the United States, Great Britain and Russia, as a beginning for world order, Mr. Lippmann offers a partial and temporary solution. But unless Americans can follow him this far, they cannot follow advocates of complete world government farther. The goal of American foreign policy today should be to establish a broadly inclusive international organization—at which, indeed, Mr. Lippmann hints. But this book does not depend for its usefulness on its emphasis of this ultimate hope. Its great service is that it clears away the undergrowths of ignorant pride and bitter prejudice that have so long obscured from Americans the paths of their own nation's interest and security.

C. W. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

America's Farm Families

By Frank L. Perrin

On large farms and small farms, stretching from ocean to ocean and from the borders of Canada's north country to the Gulf of Mexico, there stands at attention a civilian army of men and women, boys and girls, prepared and anxious to render needed service to the common cause. There is no need to seek, by official enactment, the impressment of those who comprise this unarmed contingent into the service required. Left to their own devices and encouraged by the realization that they will be permitted to produce what they choose to produce, upon lands whose peculiarities and resourcefulness they themselves are best able to understand, it would soon be discovered that all fear of shortages and scarcities would be dissipated.

In our little but dangerous adventure into the experimental laboratory of regimentation and paternalistic overlordship, it first became convenient to try out the prescribed mixture upon agriculture. Farmers, as a class, are not a unit, a union, or in any way organized or capable of speaking for themselves. But despite that lack of cohesiveness there has remained, on the whole, a singleness of purpose, and that wholly apart from what is ordinarily described as the profit motive. The farmers who either willingly or apologetically accepted Government bounties to reward them for refraining from raising a normal crop or producing a normal herd were in the minority when compared with the number who would have gladly responded to a demand to pay fines for planting and harvesting full and normal crops.

* * *

The American farmer, it is said without flattery, is a patriot rather than a profiteer, a builder rather than an iconoclast. It may be that this important fact, this distinction, has been overlooked by those who have imagined that the farmer must be protected against himself because he has no union manager or political party stronger than a faction or bloc to supervise his affairs and shape his policies. It seems sometimes to be forgotten that the basis of our American growth, development, and indeed of our substantial wealth, is agriculture. Agriculture is basic. Without it there could not have been created the demand for machines, mills, railways, and all the luxuries which we have come to regard as necessities.

It is true that the same processes now applied to production on the farms are, essentially, those which have always been applied. Food, clothing, and the things for which these are exchanged, are the products and by-products of the land tilled and tended by American farmers. Oil from deep wells, coal from buried mines, silver and gold, and automobiles and the houses in which we live, are accessories and necessary or convenient accompaniments of a common prosperity of which fertile fields and green pastures are basic.

Perhaps there may come a testing time for the American farm family before this present war crisis is ended. But it seems quite certain, whatever the temptation which might come if serious shortages threaten or destroy reasonable price controls, that the lessons learned in the wildly speculative period of the earlier war will remain to remind us all of many preventable tragedies. A survey made after the bottom fell out of the speculative boom in farm lands revealed senseless but pardonable follies indulged by those who had lost sight of the fact that agriculture is basic, and that because it is basic, it is never speculative. A farm conservatively appraised at its basic or actual value today cannot, except by violating every known economic rule, be worth twice that amount tomorrow or next week.

* * *

I think it is because a few who have been ambitious enough to arrogate to themselves a superior or prescient knowledge have imagined that basic laws can be revised at will, and that fundamentals are subject to the influences attributable to them, that the temporizing and meddling were attempted and endured.

Never has there been a time when the need seems so great for a bountiful harvest of farm crops and so large a return from herds and flocks. To know the American farmer is to feel entire confidence in his ability and determination to meet the test before him. In those sections where floods or unseasonable weather have delayed or prevented the sowing and planting of wheat and corn, substitute root crops, buckwheat and other foods can still be grown. To paraphrase a familiar motto, the American farmer may sometimes be down, but he is never out. We have his unspoken assurance that there will be food for everyone, and to spare.

The Wide Horizon

A Noble Argentine Woman

By Roland Hall Sharp

Maria Rosa Oliver of Argentina expresses in abundant measure that humility and intellectual stature so needed in the whole world, and especially in her own country as a new military government settles into power won by coup d'état.

Because of fine sensibilities, she would be the last to enter into acrimonious and futile debate with those who do not see as she does. Not once in talking with this writer has Señorita Oliver departed from her settled deeps of compassionate regard for all mankind. But she does see some important things with burning clarity. Her fellow-countrymen would do well to listen more than they do to this understanding voice in their midst.

An aristocrat by family position, Señorita Oliver stands in the honorable—but not too numerous—company of the highly placed who desire nothing more than to see the lowly and downtrodden raised to the native dignity of mankind.

Possibly her own struggle with physical handicaps has deepened her sympathies. There is no trace of bitterness; only a yearning to feed human hopes with fulfillment instead of the dry husks of "that stratified thing which is called society."

Just now, Señorita Oliver is devoting her talents to the great work of advancing understanding among the nations of America. Her hand moves in many quietly effective ways through such missions as that of Vice-President Wallace to South America. The well-advised look to her desk in the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington for sage counsel and well-turned Spanish phrases.

* * *

Such a woman would be remarkable in any land. In Argentina, at this tragic moment in that nation's history, she is a light shining in darkness.

During the Spanish Civil War, her keen vision saw through its obscurities. She courageously campaigned for the Republican cause when dim and vacillating mentalities in most world capitals were betraying democracy to the Nazis and Fascists.

A lone woman in a land so complacent that only at this late date is there action toward a break in diplomatic relations with the Axis, Señorita Oliver early came out with vigor for the democratic Allies. In six months she took a leading part in arousing 40,000 Argentine women to work for the United Nations in the Junta de la Victoria. She was not alone in this achievement, but of all the Argentines, men and women, known to this writer, none presents such depth of democratic conviction.

Señorita Oliver instinctively thinks in terms of people rather than of artificial and empty abstractions. It is the understanding of "people to people" wherein she sees hope for the future.

"A country is an abstraction to us until we read its books and meet its people," she holds. "Numbers do not say much to us."

She would have laborers of the Argentine enabled to speak with laborers of the United States—or of Brazil, or of Mexico—in labor congresses. What are their problems, and how can they help each other find solutions?

She would have teachers of the Americas—Miss Prindle from Sixth Street Grammar School and Señorita Gomez from that little adobe schoolhouse outside Lima—enabled to meet each other and get acquainted in teachers' congresses.

* * *

More books should be translated across the language barriers of America, books that speak from the hearts of the people.

"Our children have never had the idea of America as a whole," she says. "In the Co-ordinator's Office we are striving to make up for past deficiencies."

From such beginnings Señorita Oliver hopes to see America realize its full potentialities as the hemisphere of democracy. Living standards of Latin America must be raised, she insists with reasonable emphasis. While her interest is human rather than commercial, she does not overlook the advantages of new markets that should appeal to industrialists in search of outlets for post-war production.

In bearing, this noble Argentine woman gives forth no arrogance, no self-conceit, no pride of opinion. How much the positive values she does give forth—love of mankind, clear insight into human motivations, a Lincolnian regard for humble people, a steady flame of desire to see men walk erect and equal—are needed today!

Those qualities alone, and their kinsmen in the company of great Christian ideals, are adequate to heal a world starved for their substance and their balm.

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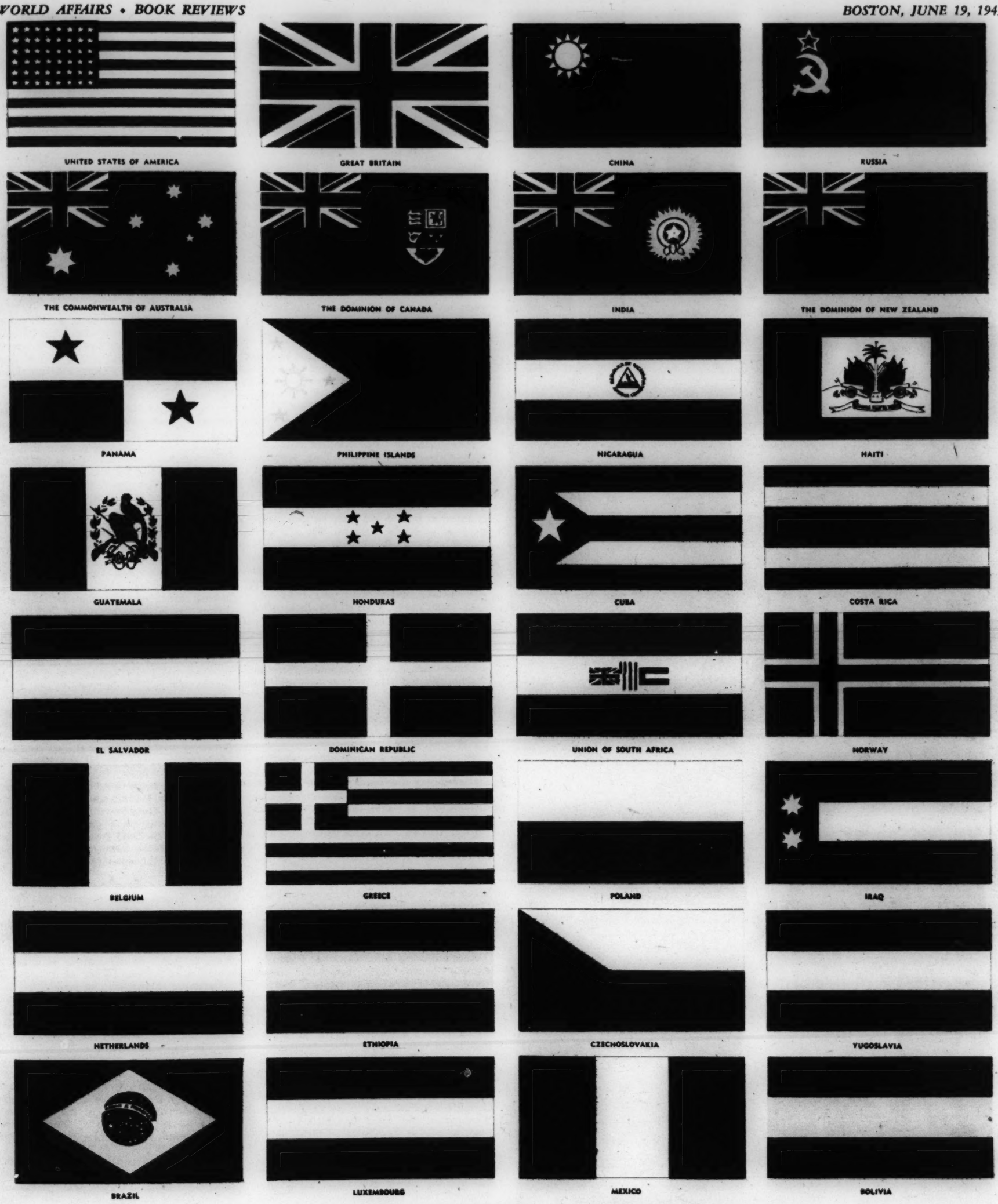


FLAGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS • SYMBOLS OF FREEDOM

Prelude to Unity - - - - - - - - - *Winifred G. Lange* - - - - - - - - - **Page Eight**

Wide World

WORKERS LEAVING PENTAGON BUILDING IN WASHINGTON

Defense of Bureaucrats

By Mary Hornaday

BEWILDERED BY war regulations and complicated restrictions on everyday life, plus a frustrated desire to help their sons fighting overseas, Americans have found a whipping boy.

He's a "Washington Bureaucrat"—that part of the Government that wears civilian clothes.

No one has ever officially defined a "bureaucrat." Presumably he is some sort of a creature who sits at a desk in a fine Government office, winding things up in red tape. The dictionary definition of a "bureaucrat" credits him with "lack of initiative and resourcefulness," but such can hardly be a characteristic of the 1943 bureaucrat who is accused of issuing order after order, allegedly to pester the people of the country with whom he has little direct contact.

Few, if any, critics ever stop to determine who these bureaucrats really are. If they did, their definitions would vary widely. A "bureaucrat" is hardly ever a person with whom one has had personal contact. The farmer in Kansas would not pick out the same people as "bureaucrats" as would the social worker in New York.

* * *

When the citizens of the nation read in the newspapers that the number of persons on the Federal Government's pay roll is now approximately 3,000,000, contrasted with approximately 1,000,000 on the pay roll during World War I, they usually picture hundreds of thousands of clerks falling over one another in the departments in Washington. They think of stories they have read about Government employees who have found it difficult to keep busy. They think in terms of Government red tape, and are convinced that if this red tape could only be cut, many persons who are now on the pay roll would no longer be needed.

One of the favorite offhand suggestions is that half of all the Government employees be inducted into the military services and sent to the front.

If they were, who would look after their food, their clothing, their transfers, their insurance?

Persons who make such suggestions seldom stop to realize that a major reason we have such a big Government force in Washington today is because such services must be performed for men already in the Army and Navy.

Over half the civilian employees of the Government today are working either for the War or Navy Departments.

Not all of these are in Washington. The Army has great numbers of workers scattered over the country engaged in such activities as the handling, storage, and distribution of tanks, guns, bombs, and bullets; it has a large force engaged in repair, maintenance, and testing of aircraft. The Navy employs a large number of civilians in its shipyards and at its torpedo stations. The U. S. Civil Service Commission estimates that altogether about half of the civilian employees of the Government are engaged directly in war production and maintenance

* * *

Another thing Americans don't stop to explain when they complain about "bureaucrats" is whether they are including Government employees who work outside Washington. Often they forget that only about one tenth of the Federal Government's employees work in Washington. In case of organizations like the OPA and War Manpower Commission, the proportion of field workers is much higher. Latest records of the Civil Service Commission show that the War Manpower Commission had only 2,700 workers in Washington and more than 60,000 in the field. The OPA had 5,000 in Washington and 46,000 in the field.

One of the biggest employers in the Government is the postal service, which has approximately one tenth of all the workers. Yet who thinkingly would classify the great army of postal workers as "bureaucrats"?

Nobody in Washington will deny that there are clock-watchers and incompetents on the pay roll of the Federal Government, but there are also many unsung heroes in the nation's war effort.

Take stenographers, for instance. The Government has all kinds, from the girl who will forego dinner and dates to work long hours overtime when there is a job to be finished, to the unteachable girl scraped up from the bottom of the stenographic pool of the country, now being dredged by the Government and industry.

No Government office has yet reached the depths of a Washington grocery store which recently posted a sign: "We apologize for the uncivility of our clerks."

Every Government clerk who thinks that he or she has too much or too little work to do has facilities at hand for transferring to another Government job or getting out into private industry. Civil Service exit interview records show that only about half a dozen workers give either "excessive work" or "insufficient work" as their reason for leaving.

* * *

Charges have been widely publicized that the Government is a draft-evader's paradise. Yet a special disinterested committee appointed by President Roosevelt last December found that in the Federal establishment "the extent of draft deferment has in the aggregate been moderate and conservative."

"A figure of slightly less than 2 per cent of the employees deferred is a good showing," it reported. "It compares favorably with the experience of private industry, in which a percentage figure of deferments at least twice as high is not deemed to be excessive or unwarranted."

One reason a good portion of the country thinks there must be bureaucrats in Washington is that there are so many bureaus. The Government has grown so fast in recent years that bureaus have been piled on top of each other without thorough co-ordination. On some issues such as housing you can find bureaus taking exactly opposite approaches. Naturally, this leads to bickering and delays, but the blame often lies with the Government set-up, not in the attitude of the individual official. Too many people have equal or conflicting authority in the Government today, a situation which leads to stalemates and the impression that Government workers are incompetent.

That there are incompetent persons among the 3,000,000 employees of the Federal Government "is of course true," Attorney General Francis Biddle admitted recently in an address at the University of Virginia.

"What is important," he emphasized, "is that the Government is essentially sound. The Government of the United States today is not a party government. It is not a New Deal government. It is an aggregate of the best available civilian talent which this country can marshal.

* * *

"The largest single question that those who would expel the 'bureaucrats' must ask themselves is who is available to take their place. Viewed as anything more than change in the direction of Government from the top," he concluded, "it is not a question to which, so far as I know, a satisfactory answer can be made."

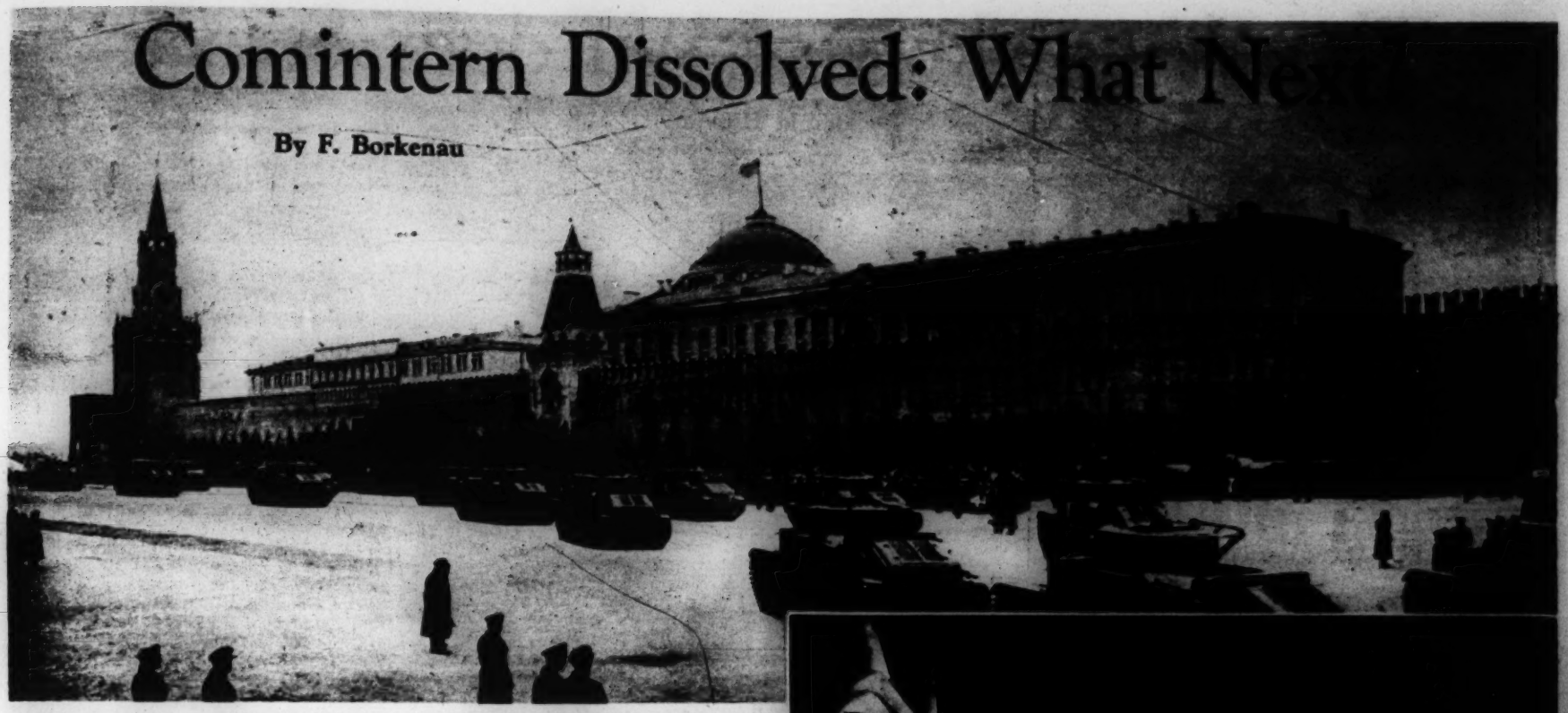
"We know that the Federal Government has made mistakes in the field of administration," admits Arthur S. Flemming, member of the United States Civil Service Commission.

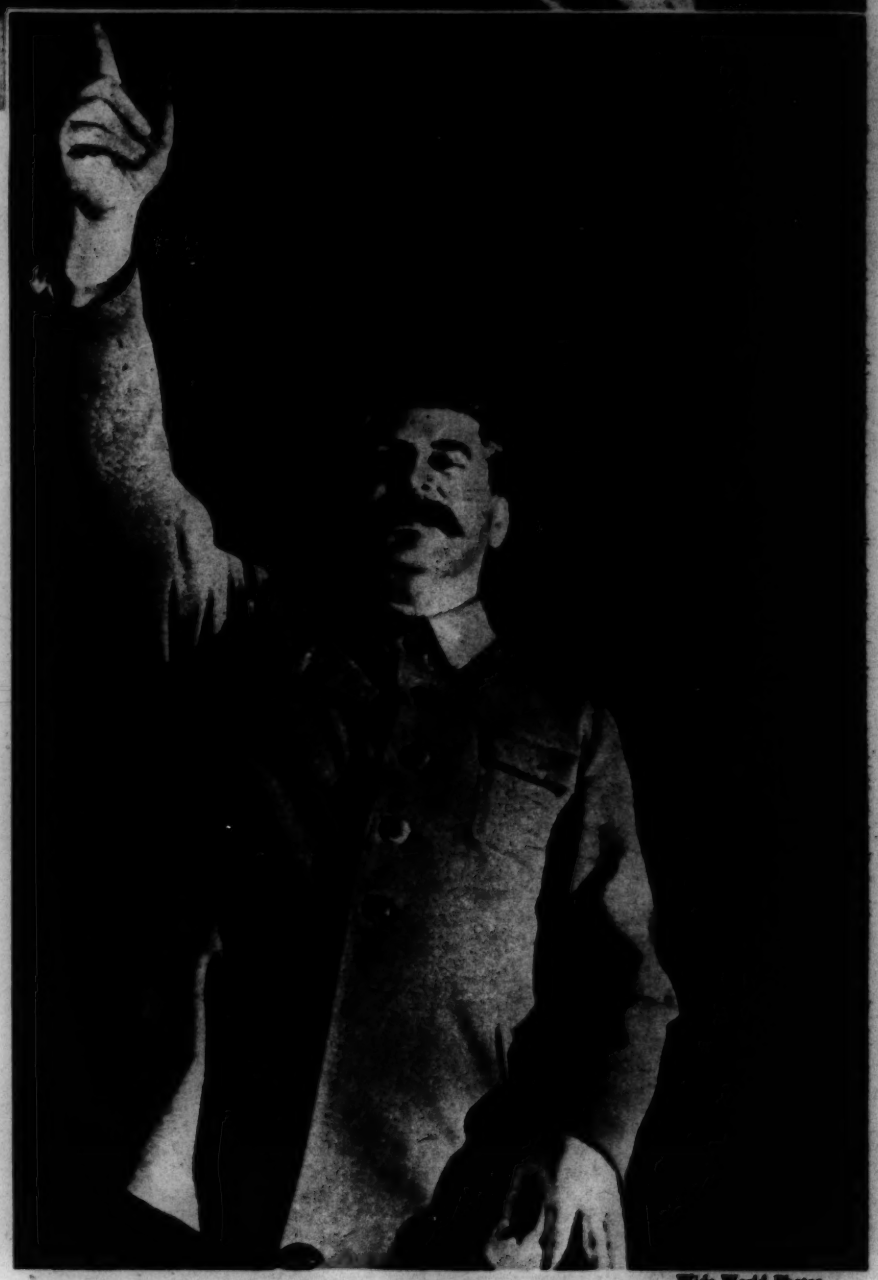
"We know that mistakes make news, whereas an adherence to sound practices does not necessarily attract attention. But the country should have a far better appreciation than it does of the vital part that a large percentage of the 3,000,000 civilian employees are playing in the war effort."

After the "Washington bureaucrats" have all been pilloried, the nation must recognize that, as President Woodrow Wilson wrote during the last war, "there is obviously but one instrumentality through which the war can be carried to a successful issue," and that instrumentality is the United States Government.

Comintern Dissolved: What Next?

By F. Borkenau





Wide World Photos

WAR ACTIVITY IN MOSCOW

Josef V. Stalin, Soviet Leader. Above: Scores of Red Army Tanks Rumble Through Red Square in Front of the Kremlin and the Tomb of Lenin

DISSOLUTION of the Comintern can be best assessed in its importance by the hot anger with which it has been received in Axis countries. Where does the anti-Comintern pact, the ideological cloak of a war of loot and conquest, remain, once the Comintern has gone? Where are the hopes of dividing Russia from her western allies? There is solid ground for satisfaction in the Allied camp.

There are inevitable queries also. The Comintern has gone, but various national Communist parties still remain. Here is an apparent contradiction. At this point all enemies of the cause of the United Nations will aim their attacks at decrying the dissolving of the Comintern as a mere piece of bluff. In order to understand the real situation it is necessary to hark back to a half-forgotten past to throw a last glance at the history of the Comintern.

This body was formally created in March, 1919, at the congress in Moscow. But it was conceived by Nikolai Lenin as early as August or September, 1914, when he realized that there had happened something which to him seemed a complete collapse of international socialism. The Socialist parties of Europe on more than one international occasion before the last war had vowed determined resistance to any "imperialist adventure."

Now they all stood in the front line defending their respective nations. Lenin concluded that the old Second International had failed completely, that a new International must be founded with better guarantees against a similar "betrayal." These guarantees he sought in the direction in which he had sought guarantees against a gradual nonrevolutionary policy of the labor movement in Russia. His own Bolshevik party, in order to forestall any such "deviation," had been based on the idea of iron centralism of strict obedience of the lower ranks to their leaders, ultimately to Lenin himself and on a strict narrow selection of membership, according to the high standards of revolutionary reliability and determination.

* * *

In order to form such a firm, reliable vanguard of social revolution, Lenin had split the Russian Social Democratic Party in 1903. Now, in 1914, he set out to split the international labor movement along analogous lines. The sufferings of war, the hot debate inside Socialist ranks about patriotism versus pacifism, provided fuel for the revolutionary wing. But he had to wait for five years and to make use of the prestige of the Russian Revolution before he could create an International after his ideas, and only one year later, in 1920, on the second congress of Communist International, did any mass movements outside Russia join. Now the International was forged on the basis of a statute of 21 points, all of them aiming at the strictest discipline of the new body under Moscow.

In its early stages the fate of Russian Bolshevism and of the nascent Comintern were closely intertwined. Leon Trotsky, a convert to Bolshevism in 1917, had always maintained that an isolated Russian revolution was doomed and that only an international revolution could bring safety to a revolutionary Russia. Lenin for many years had been sharply opposed to that idea, but under the tremendous strain of revolution and civil war he came nearer to Trotsky's viewpoint. In its early stages, the Comintern was almost handled as a section of the Russian Foreign Office. One of the most outstanding Bolshevik leaders, Gregory Zinoviev, was for the first five years not only its president in name but actual director of all its detailed activities.

But the fiery hopes entertained by Lenin, Trotzky, Zinoviev and their adepts failed dismally. Tenaciously they expected the postwar upheavals of Europe to develop along Russian Bolshevik lines. Inexorably the lie was given to their expectations. The collapse of the Austrian monarchy did not lead to Bolshevism, but to the formation of nation states in the Balkans in Central and Eastern Europe.

The German revolution created a republic and all attempts at creating a dictatorship of the proletariat in Germany collapsed dismally. In Russia also conditions became more stable and visions less fiery, since the Civil War had ended early in 1921. Yet for a few years revolutionary hopes lingered on. They rose when the terrific catastrophe of currency devaluation created new and serious unrest in Germany in 1923. For a few weeks the Communists inside and outside Russia once more saw a world revolution breaking through all barriers, with Germany as its gate of entry into the world.

* * *

Then there was dismal disappointment. Lenin passed on during these months. Trotsky was immediately removed from all influence. In the autumn of 1924, Stalin proclaimed the doctrine of "socialism in one country." Realism triumphed over a revolutionary Utopia. The connection between the Russian revolution and the Comintern ceased to be vital. This was the distant effect of the new peaceful phase of development in Russia, a more immediate effect of the Communist defeat in the international field.

For several years, Stalin limited himself to such interference in the international field as preserved Russia from too much damage by revolutionary entanglements abroad. Balked in their immediate revolutionary hopes, Zinoviev and his men now set their hopes on an encircling move previously outlined by Lenin.

Through the Comintern, Russia should ally herself to nationalist mass movements in the East and, by breaking all empires, destroy the power of capitalism. This policy had been initiated at a congress of the eastern revolutionaries at Baku, in 1920. But it won real momentum only when Adolf Joffe, a close friend of Trotzky, met Sun Yat-sen at Peking, in 1924, and forced a close alliance with him. The importance of the new move was considerably overrated in anti-Bolshevik circles—as the danger of Bolshevism in Europe had been overrated before. In fact, outside China, and in particular in India, with its deeply religious traditions, an alliance with avowed atheists had little to commend itself to eastern nations.

In China itself the Communists, following an ambiguous policy of half-supporting and half-undermining nationalist movements, were thoroughly defeated in an unsuccessful rising in Shanghai in 1927. After that, Communism in China became a movement of small peasants in remote districts without any influence upon the urban masses.

In the meantime, the rise of the Left Wing of the British trade unions gave a new lease of life to the revolutionary hopes of the Zinovievists in Moscow. But the general strike of 1926 undid these hopes. After defeat in London and Shanghai in 1926 and 1927, the backbone of international Communism was broken. It took only a few years for the results to be seen. It became evident when Russia, which had passed through an uneasy and slow-moving phase, threw herself with all her energies into the first five-year plan and the vociferations of the Comintern now appeared irrelevant. The Comintern was allowed to carry on

(Continued on page 13)

The Wigmakers of Wardour Street

By Harold Hobson

The Bettmann Archive and Wide World Photos

THIS WIGMAKER DID A FLOURISHING BUSINESS IN THE 18TH CENTURY

NEAR THE TOP of Wardour Street in London there stands an empty shop. In one sense that is nothing unusual. There are plenty of empty shops in London: and empty houses, too. But they have been blitzed. Yet this shop has not been blitzed. A heavy bomb fell and demolished the Queen's Theater 100 yards away, leaving this shop intact. But the shop is empty, and not only empty—it is desolate. The windows are thick with dust. Posters are plastered over them. Yet once it was one of the most famous shops in England; in fact, one of the most famous shops in the world. It belonged—not very long ago, either—to the first tradesman who ever was on friendly terms with British royalty; it belonged to Willie Clarkson, the most celebrated of all theatrical wigmakers.

But though Clarkson's own shop is now shut down, some of that eminent man's most experienced assistants are still at work in wartime London. One of them, Gus Rogers, who is now with another firm of wigmakers, was associated with Clarkson for upward of 40 years, and made nearly all the wigs that Sir Herbert Tree used to wear.

According to Mr. Rogers, there are not many branches of theatrical activity on which the war has had so serious an effect as on the manufacture of wigs. In the heyday of costume plays, in the early years of the century, when hardly a piece was put on in London without an array of full-bottomed wigs decorating the heads of the chief actors and actresses, English firms were in the habit of sending their representatives touring the villages of Bavaria and Saxony, where the local girls would grow their hair specially long for the purpose of selling it as the raw material of wigs. In those days a good head of hair would sell for about £9 ($45).

Right up to the eve of the present conflict, the best hair for wigs came from the Continent, particularly from Italy. Italian hair is long and glossy, and it curls. This curl is very important. English hair, on the other hand, curls comparatively little. The damp in the atmosphere makes it straight, and therefore unsuitable for the wigmaker.

Many people are under the impression that bobbing and shingling greatly increase the supply of raw material. But they do nothing of the kind. To be of any use at all for a theatrical wig, hair must be very long, since it shrinks enormously while under treatment. Bernhardt once had a wig made in England for a play called "La Samaritaine." She stipulated that the hair should be "long, blonde, ondoyant." Actually, no single hair in it was less than three feet four inches long. It is obvious that bobbed hair is no good at all for a wig like that.

Theatrical wigmakers today are chary of revealing how they cope with the shortage of supplies from the Continent. They prefer keeping the matter a professional secret. But they are willing to admit that they help themselves out with yaks. The yak is a curious animal, and it seems that his hair is very soft and of beautiful quality. Even so, 95 per cent of the hair put into wigs remains human.

Curiously enough, the price of wigs does not seem to have risen with the passing of the years and the coming of war. At any time during the reign of Edward VII, a serviceable stage wig could be bought for £3 or £4 ($15 to $20). In London today the cost of a similar wig is just about the same. But that is for the ordinary sort of wig. The dearer kind actually appears to have got cheaper. Bernhardt's "La Samaritaine" wig, for example, cost £40. Now Mr. Rogers points out that the most elaborate wig in current manufacture is the wig worn by actresses who play Desdemona, Lady Macbeth, and Maeterlinck's Melisande, because in each case the hair has to stretch right down their backs. But the elaborate wig worn in the Old Vic.'s recent production of "Othello" cost only £25 ($125), which is £15 less than Bernhardt's.

English wigmakers continue to pride themselves on being the most accomplished in the world, in spite of the restrictions imposed on their profession by the war. It was Willie Clarkson who raised them to this pinnacle of achievement and renown. He was not the founder of his firm. His father had made wigs for Phelps, Ben Webster, Macready, Kemble, and Madame Vestric, and had gained a great reputation. Nevertheless, when Willie Clarkson took over the business more than 50 years ago the perruquiers of Paris were the most famous in the world. But Clarkson turned out to be a wizard with wigs. He made a wig for Irving as Napoleon in "Madame Sans-Gene" that took six inches off the actor's apparent height by a method he would never reveal. Bernhardt heard of him, and sampled his work, and once having worn a Clarkson wig would never look at any other. This set the seal on his fame. For the first time a London wigmaker became more celebrated than the most celebrated perruquiers of Paris. Bernhardt showered Clarkson with praise. Of the wig made for her as Hamlet, she wrote, "C'est magnifique. Vous êtes le premier perruquier du monde entier." When Clarkson sent her a wig for Rostand's "L'Aiglon," she inscribed a photograph, "A Clarkson, le roi des artistes coiffeurs." Between 1890 and 1899 Clarkson made more than 150 wigs for Bernhardt. She was his most famous, his most admiring, and most faithful customer. His business grew and prospered, until the time came in 1904 when he had to move out of his premises in Wellington Street into the new and more splendid establishment at the top of Wardour Street, which today looks so forlorn and shabby.

It was a great day in the life of Clarkson and of Wardour Street. Madame Bernhardt herself graciously consented to lay the foundation stone. Windows in the surrounding buildings were let at high prices. True, there was a slight shower; but showers are so frequent in England that no one pays much attention to them. Certainly, when Bernhardt, magnificently attired in a red cloak, drove up to the strains of the Marseillaise, minor discomforts were forgotten. Thereafter all went triumphantly, and Bernhardt laid the foundation stone with a tremendous show of energy. Only for a moment was there a slight clouding of the atmosphere, when the Countess of Bective, in moving a vote of thanks, enthusiastically exaggerated the length of the connection between Bernhardt and the firm of Clarkson by saying they had worked together for several generations.

Yet it was not for Bernhardt that Clarkson made his most successful wig. One day a woman of title came into his shop, and said that she had made a wager with some friends that she could disguise herself so effectively that she could sell flowers in Piccadilly Circus for a couple of hours without being detected. This woman—a countess—asked Clarkson to make a wig for her. He did so, and with it she actually did sell flowers in the Circus without anyone discovering who she was. This story was published in all the theatrical papers in 1898. One cannot help wondering whether Bernard Shaw read it, and, more than 12 years later, unconsciously used it as the basis of "Pygmalion," transforming the countess who passed herself off as a flower girl into the flower girl who successfully passed herself off as a duchess.

Nowadays wigs are not as much worn on the stage as they used to be. Even so, in an occasional play, like John Gielgud's "Love for Love" production, wigs, curled, long, and opulent, still continue to come into their own again. They are freely worn in cinema studios, where costume entertainments are still popular. To some extent this has reacted on stage wigs. Formerly stage wigs were made with a silk finish, but the eye of the camera is capable of detecting the join in a wig made in this way. In the studios, therefore, a fine mesh net finish is used. With this method no join can be detected, and the wig is exceedingly light in weight.

Nevertheless, stage actors have got accustomed to the lightness of these wigs in the studios, and have introduced them to the theater. This is probably the biggest single change that has taken place in wigmaking in recent times.

A COIFFURE FOR GERTRUDE LAWRENCE

A Wig Dresser, 1943, Lends an Expert Touch by Combing the Hair, Fresh From the "Oven," Into the Desired Style

Sweden's Engineers Are Clever

By Charles E. Gratke

A STREET STARTS ABOVE THE EIGHTH FLOOR

One of Stockholm's Most Modern Buildings, Which Houses the Offices of the Swedish Co-operative Societies, Takes Its Name From the Katarina Hissen (Elevator) Which Takes Pedestrians From the Wharf on Lake Malaren to Higher Streets Beyond

SHE DRIVES A SWEDISH TAXI

And the Charcoal or Wood Unit to Replace Gas Requires Expert Handling

James Sowden, Wide World and American Swedish News Exchange Photos

CHARCOAL RUNS A MOTORCYCLE

The Tank on the Back Wheel Generates Gas From the Charcoal

THE SWEDES have a word for it, too. But "Ersaetning" doesn't just mean substitute. It means something as good or better than the original,—not "ersatz," which on the Swedish tongue has a tinge of inferiority.

Because of "Ersaetning," Swedes are living the good life today, or as much of it as possible in a nation where nine almonds is one month's ration, if you can get nine almonds, and where only 80,000 of the country's 220,000 motorcars are operating.

The way in which Sweden has kept 80,000 cars running is also a testimonial to the importance of its forests. They call it "gengas," and charcoal burners fore or aft on every motorcar are now handled by the Swedish driver with an expertness considerably contrasting with early day difficulties. "Gengas" is 20 to 40 per cent less powerful than gasoline, and touring reminds one of olden days when you held your breath waiting to see whether to make a hill in high gear. But otherwise touring is uneventful, except for a halt every 60 to 80 kilometers to take off a bushel of charcoal from a roof, get out a long poker and spend a couple of minutes refueling the gas generator. One delight, however, is the lack of concern about the next filling station.

Swedes have a peculiar talent. Their approach to problems is something like that of an engineer on a holiday. Their railway cars and their plumbing, most upgadgeted contraptions, can be anywhere. Yet at the same time they exhibit the practical sense typical of a people often living remote from urban centers—a canny capacity to build almost anything from whatever it is they happen to have. So with this happy combination of farmer and engineer, the Swede today is going merrily—well, perhaps not too merrily—on his neutral way. He makes toothpaste tubes without tin, coffee without coffee, aluminum without bauxite, milk without hay, and leather shoes from wood.

Much has been said about the synthetic fodder made from wood, which practically saved Sweden after the harvests of 1940-1941, which together produced only about one normal season's grain. But Sweden's pine and spruce forests are producing a wide variety of key substitutes and soon will be producing more. The Swedish tobacco monopoly has just announced the undertaking of experiments with tobacco made from cellulose. A Bofors factory, already famous for antiaircraft guns, within two months will be turning out synthetic leather—a flexible and non-cracking compound looking somewhat like green linoleum, made of half cellulose and half leather scrap, which will take the place of leather from South America.

From every ton of wood from which Swedish pulp factories make cellulose, the Swedes are now getting 1¼ pounds of yeast. It is of two types, but mostly in the form of a synthetic albumen, highly important in a country where eggs are so scarce. The visiting journalists had not received egg cards for the first two weeks they were here, and the story was circulated that no spy in this international capital is complete without an omelette.

The extraction of alcohol from such chemicals as solvents and explosives is familiar enough, but the Swedes have developed the processes to a point where almost half the total weight of wood is turned to synthetic use. What is left is 93½ per cent water anyhow, so the Swedes are not concerned when the Germans circulate the story that Nazi factories have unscrambled a complicated chemical makeup of lignin—the 6½ per cent residue left after all else is taken out and which is one of the few things the Swedes so far are not using.

Meanwhile, metal and mining companies are going on with research. A plan is now before the Government to build a 2,000,000 kroner laboratory at Stockholm, the state to furnish the building and site and the metallurgical companies to put in the apparatus and operate it. Metallurgical research is already on a co-operative basis, with certain plants picked to conduct some experiments for industry as a whole, and in other cases several plants agree to undertake comparative studies.

Sweden has no bauxite and needs aluminum. But down in the deepest portion of some mines a substance called andalusite is found. The Swedes developed their own methods, substituting andalusite for bauxite and are now putting out 4,000 tons of finished aluminum annually. This is short of actual needs, but even though the cost is twice that of bauxite, it makes all the difference as the country is struggling to build up a military establishment. Similarly, the story of copper has already been widely told. By speeding up production, opening new mines, and cutting off exports of finished copper, Sweden is producing 18,000 tons annually and has reduced its needs to 25,000 tons. And these days you get along without noticing the difference.

The uses of steel—and Sweden has lots of it—are being extended. Steel belts on conveyors are widely replacing rubber. Thin steel lacquered tubes are being used for toothpaste and cold cream. The output is 160,000 daily and the joke is on the tinsmiths, for steel is almost as flexible and considerably cheaper. Incidentally, Sweden is continuing making high-grade steels, despite the shortage of key alloy metals. New silica processes are in use instead of nickel, which is unavailable, and the tungsten content of high-speed steel is reduced by a new process from the 18 per cent formerly required now to 12.

There are lots of little things. New laminated wooden flooring formed of tongue and groove blocks, impervious to moisture, manufacturers say, lay a large-sized room in half an hour. Cellophane is used for outside windows. It is relatively transparent and is a highly efficient insulator against cold. Prefabricated houses are thriving, and Sweden is looking forward to a reconstruction rôle after the war, though experts are unable to say whether there will be a great demand from Britain, but it is probable Norway and Finland will want a great many. Incidentally, the Swedish prefabricated house is pretty solid, because of the cold weather and the tendency here to improve the design considerably.

Meanwhile, Sweden is looking for a market for the largest supply of arsenic in the world. It is a by-product of gold. At the little town of Boliden, huge cement elevators store a vast quantity of this dangerous material. But experts are not idle. They have invented Boliden salts, a new wood preservative not yet on the foreign market, though already being used in Sweden to prevent decay, and borer attacks on railway ties, and mining pit props. The wood is soaked in it, similarly to a creosote impregnation, requiring only a few hours and giving no odor and no change in the wood's characteristics. The Boliden Mining Company has also developed a nonpoisonous fruit spray which does not damage the most delicate foliage. The trouble with a fruit spray is that it usually contains lead. The arsenic process substitutes a nonpoisonous zinc arsenate for lead arsenate.

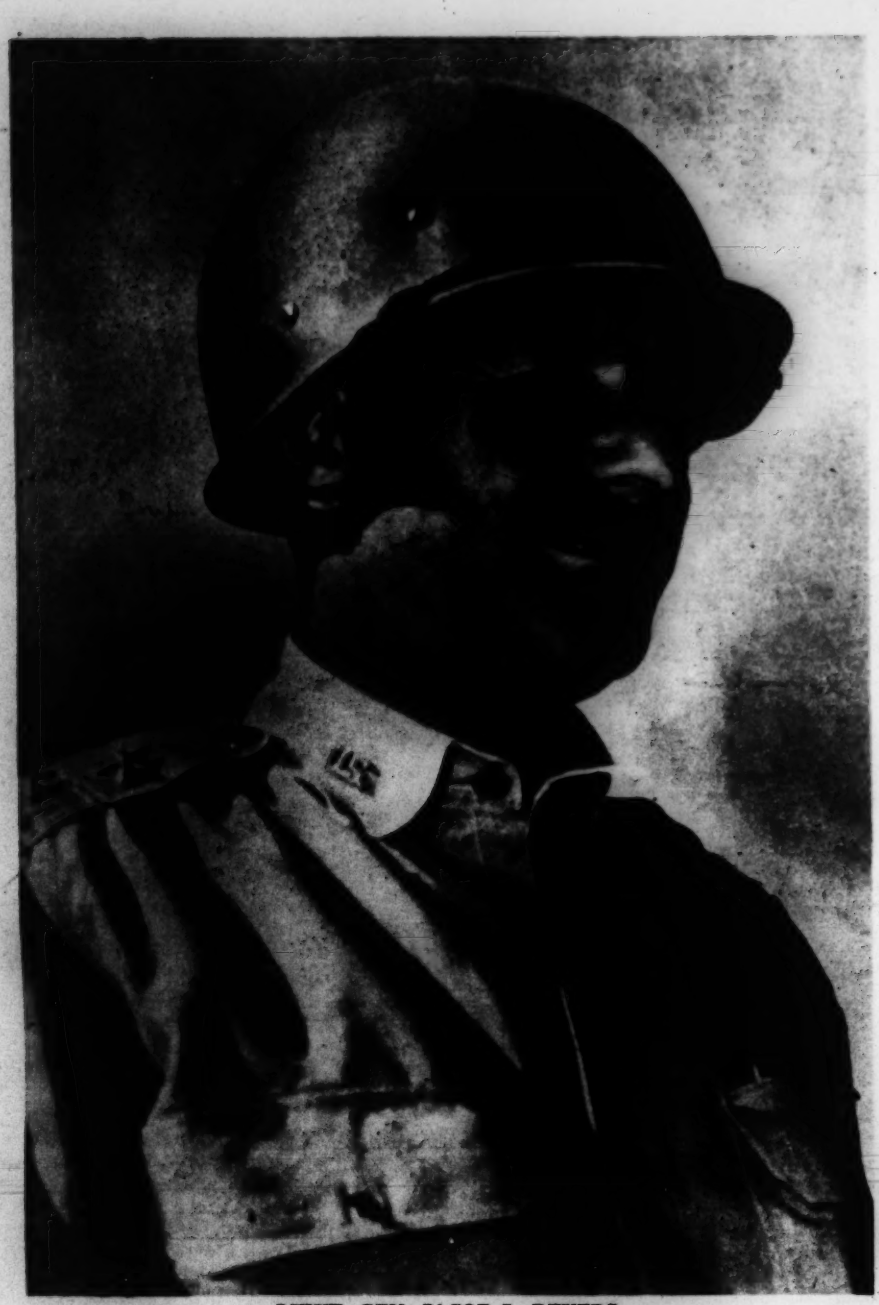
So it goes. But every woman will appreciate the meaning of Sweden's "Ersaetning" research by this simple fact:

Sweden is producing today enough rayon pulp to make 1,000,000,000 pairs of rayon stockings yearly.

For the cynics these are the figures: One ton of pulp makes 2,000 light-weight pairs of stockings. Sweden's output is 500,000 tons of rayon pulp annually. That is enough stockings for every woman and girl from Lapland to . . . , but you can figure that one out for yourself.

A Soldier's General

By Roscoe Drummond



LIEUT. GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS
Commander of U. S. Army Forces in European Theater of War

AMERICA'S OUTSTANDING PANZER EXPERT has just been placed in command of the United States Army forces in the European theater of the war.

He is Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, little known to the public but well and favorably known to the Army.

His appointment to succeed the late Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews means that a specialist in air combat has been replaced by a specialist in combined air and ground combat.

His presence in London spells invasion. It spells offense on two levels.

General Devers is a soldier's soldier, not a rule-book tactician. The men who run the tanks and the self-propelled artillery affectionately call him "Jakie"—although not to his face. They swear by him as an officer who ruthlessly slashes red tape, backs up his subordinates to the limit and makes fitness a first tenet of military faith.

He is informal, friendly, implacable, buoyant. I have talked with him at length in the past few months and I would say that he inspires the intense loyalty of his men without demanding it, and no one should be deceived by his most immoderate expression, "Gol dang it!"

Thus far the Allied attacks on fortress Europe have been almost exclusively aerial, and General Andrews was one of the nation's superb airmen. There is no reason to believe that the strategy of General Devers will reduce those attacks, but his choice as the top American commander in the European theater suggests that the Allies may soon be fighting inside the continent as well as over it. He is an authority on mobile ground warfare and ranks as one of the Army's most brilliant younger leaders.

The way General Devers handled his command of the armored force in the past few months—built, trained, and integrated divisions which have shown skill and daring in North Africa—obviously won him his new assignment. He is an air-minded artilleryman. He always travels by air and he has constantly emphasized the importance of close co-operation between ground and air. He urges his tank officers to fly and his air officers to ride in tanks.

In the grim year of 1939, Devers was given a fail-or-succeed opportunity. He was sent to the Panama Canal Zone as Chief of Staff. He did not fail. He produced such results that he was given a shiny silver star for each shoulder and the job of senior Army member of the board to pick the hemisphere defense sites leased to the United States by Great Britain. He traveled from Newfoundland to Trinidad by plane, by ship and by automobile, and with blunt words he rejected every second-best spot from which to defend the Americas.

The war which some thought pretty phony was broadening and it was clear to realistic observers that the United States was going to be in it sooner or later. General Devers was sent to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to turn that post into the biggest reservation in the Army. He did it so well that the high command, with the President's personal assent, put the entire armored force in his charge. He has more than tripled the number of tank divisions and more than quadrupled the number of separate tank battalions.

Actually, he has done more than all this; much more. It fell to his critical responsibility to determine the composition of the armored forces. He had to decide just how many heavy, medium and light tanks should comprise a combat unit. That sounds like a simple job of mathematics. It is in fact one of the delicate and decisive decisions in winning a war. The answer does not come from the slide rule; it comes from the mind. Huge orders for tanks of all weight and function were about to be placed and if General Devers arrived at the wrong equation, it would be a grave check to the emergence of America's armed might. What he decided is still a military secret but it can be said that events have proved him right.

To him, also, goes large credit for insisting upon the important place artillery on self-propelled mounts holds in American military organization. He envisioned its full importance in countering enemy tanks and in reducing enemy strong points—away ahead of the actual proof of his theories under fire. It looks easy now and nobody knows better than General Bernard Montgomery how right this thesis was, for the self-propelled 105 mm. American field pieces furnished to his British Eighth Army have been recognized as one of the major reasons for the smashing of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps in Egypt and Lybia. Major General Levin Campbell's army ordnance division also had a big part in the development of this lethal but too much neglected weapon.

Young Devers took more to West Point than great athletic ability. Throughout his boyhood he had radiated that indefinable but visible quality known as leadership. Somehow the other boys turned to him for ideas, for the solution of such problems as arose, and for counsel. The fact that he was for two years captain of the basketball team, a star on the baseball team throughout his athletic career and a football player who asked no odds from the biggest opponent, though he himself weighed only about 100 pounds soaking wet, unquestionably had a great deal to do with the esteem in which he was held. But to be class president for three years bespoke those other qualities which today make him not only a trainer of soldiers but a leader of soldiers. He was not Phi Beta Kappa in his studies, but when he was graduated, in 1909, he was 39th in a class of 103, well in the upper half.

The World War was, as has been said, an unhappy time for "Jakie" Devers, as it was for many other West Pointers. They had expert military knowledge, but they were too much needed for other jobs to be sent to the front. A vast corps of officers had to be speedily trained. The home-front officers bemoaned their fortune, and instructed men from colleges all over the country, and draftees chosen from the ranks, in the arts of war. They did it well, but the nearest they got to real fighting came during the Armistice when they were sent to France for a survey of the battlefields. Devers went over to command the sixteenth field artillery in the army of occupation and afterward took a special course in the French field artillery school at Treves. At that time French artillery was reputed to be the best in the world, and Treves was a military Sorbonne.

When he returned to the United States, he was put in charge of gunnery at the field artillery school. He took charge as if his very life depended upon it. That's the way Devers operates. It was his first real chance to put into effect the things he had evolved to improve artillery fire. His revision of existing practice resulted in a radically simpler and hence more rapid system of adjusting fire and handling field pieces. Any officer with fewer stars on his shoulders than compose a considerable part of the milky way can expect not only raised eyebrows but raised hades when he does something as drastic as that to deeply entrenched army procedure.

Under his system the number of shots required to get on the target were cut

(Continued on page 13)

Associated Press Photos

ALIENS JOIN THE ARMY TO FIGHT FOR THE ALLIES
More Than 200 Aliens in the American Army Take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America at a Reception Center Somewhere in Great Britain During an Inspection by General Devers

The Library Leaves Its Ivory Tower

By Bernice Stevens

EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR SERVICEMEN

Since the War Started and Men Have Been Trooping to the Colors by the Thousands, Librarians Have Collected, Sorted, Repaired and Shipped Thousands of Books, and Men on Ships and in Camps Find Them an Invaluable Help to Work and Leisure

American Library Assn. and Chicago Public Library

IN THE DENVER LIBRARY

The New Aeronautics Room Is a Magic Carpet for Students

CABBAGES, tomatoes, lettuce, and celery grew in the lobby of the Brooklyn Central Library this past spring in cases that normally hold art work and books. A branch of the Chicago Public Library sponsored a community Victory garden, parceled out plots by subscription along with library books on gardening, and in their spare time members of the staff worked a model garden, just to show how it's done. And come harvesting time, the librarians will probably give out tips on canning.

Gardening and canning are just a few of the new jobs taken on by libraries. Sewing machines are whirring in more than one book-lined room as sewing classes go into session, and meatless stews bubble merrily in improvised kitchens as housewives learn more about ration cooking. Libraries in Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit are handing out "Standing Room Only" signs for concerts of recorded music, for noon-hour lectures called "book snacks," and for movies.

Libraries still deal in books. But they deal in a lot of other things too. Both libraries and librarians have pretty well abandoned their traditional ivory towers and sheltered cloisters where they dwelt among books, and books alone, for so many years. Books are still their main business (as well they should be), but most librarians today go a lot further than just handing them out.

The Detroit library, staging a wartime living exhibition, showed the public by actual demonstrations how to make over old clothes, how to keep them in good repair, how to hang drapes, how to save money for war bonds. War rumors don't get very far in Cincinnati, Des Moines, Iowa, and Los Angeles—thanks to the False Rumor Clinics operated by their public libraries.

Being a librarian is no longer the quiet, sheltered occupation once considered suitable and "safe" for timid spinsters. Today, women librarians are getting their hands dirty and their elbows greasy in trade school courses in machine shops, foundries, metallurgy labs, and other shops. They're learning "the hang of" micrometers and blueprint reading and finding some of the trade answers to many of the technical questions that come to them along with the thousands of requests for technical books. For books such as the Machine Shop Manual and Modern Ship Fitter's Handbook are more popular these days than are light novels.

* * *

Libraries have gone into the entertainment business, especially the showing of movies, in a big way. Cleveland Public Library not only shows movies, but lends 16 mm. nontheatrical films as well. Twenty-four hours is the limit, so great is the demand, especially from civilian defense groups. Downtown libraries in big cities show travel shorts (of places people can no longer visit but still like to see), Office of War Information releases, and Donald Duck in his various patriotic endeavors. Film forms, with documentary pictures on war related subjects, housing, agriculture, natural resource, and American history and institutions, are supplemented with group discussions and exhibits of appropriate books as weekly features in a number of cities. Kalamazoo, Mich., sponsors family nights for those with boys in foreign service, showing movies and lantern slides of Australia, Africa, Egypt, England, the islands in the South Pacific, and other battle zones. Maps, books, and pamphlets provided by the library and letters from the boys read by the parents give the guests a good idea of the lands their sons now call "home."

Libraries are also frequently being called upon to do a job of sleuthing to help families figure out where their boys are serving. Pictures and drawings of flora and fauna, descriptions of architecture and terrain, reproductions of seals and coats of arms are codes and clues used by the boys in their letters. They usually slip past the censor, and in many cases the librarian can trace them down.

Mrs. Jones goes to the library today, not only to borrow the latest book by a war correspondent or the most recent novel by her favorite author. She stops off at the consumer information or homemaker's center for books and pamphlets on housekeeping and may stay for a lecture on Victory gardening and canning. Or, she may bring along her husband's discarded suit to learn how to make it into a suit for herself in the clothes clinic. If the family alarm clock or electric iron is "on the blink," there may be a "Fixit Shop" with lessons in repairing.

Many libraries have become community centers, some of them almost on a social service basis. Take the Chicago branch library located in the heart of the steel mill district, for example. Leaders of labor unions participated in the dedication of its new buildings two years ago and now help plan collections of technical and labor books. They come to librarians for information on labor legislation, collective bargaining, and parliamentary law and get help in planning programs for their labor forums which meet in the library auditorium. Members of the Greek, Yugoslavian, Czechoslovakian, Bohemian, Italian, German, Mexican, and other foreign groups in the neighborhood are learning to understand one another through national festivals and exhibits of their arts and crafts—all presented in the library.

* * *

In Washington, D. C., there is a Home Interests room devoted solely to giving help on home-making problems under crowded wartime conditions. Many newcomers, especially girls living in one room, have come here for advice on interior decoration. There is also a Work Interests Room to help Washington office workers make the most of their jobs. Books on business letter writing, business administration and practices, business education, Government departments, office etiquette procedure are gathered here.

"Free library service" is now a frequent part of help wanted advertisements, for libraries have invaded the factories. In some cities they have opened branches in the factories. In others, a bookmobile visits the factories and war plants at least once a week at noon hours or between shifts with both technical and nontechnical books. Lists of books considered especially attractive are posted on factory bulletin boards, in union halls, and are enclosed in pay envelopes. In Detroit, the Ford, Chrysler, General Motors and other war plants send messages almost daily to the Detroit library technology department. In Seattle, Boeing Air Craft, a heavy library user, recently contributed $1,500 for technical books.

Librarians in Bridgeport, Conn., have a warm feeling for those electrically heated aviators' suits made with a type of needle developed after research among their books. One inventor of synthetic rubber bases his experiments on information secured from library books. The Pratt library in Baltimore reports that printed matter made it possible for a certain factory to convert its carpet-making machinery into equipment for making army blankets. If magnesium is produced in quantity from seaweed, the Houston Public Library will be proud because it has furnished research material on this subject to a chemical company miles away. A large cookie-baking firm in Chicago turns constantly to the local library for inspiration for its cookie designs and during the last year has made numerous requests for patriotic motifs.

Libraries lend a lot of things besides books. Some of the children's departments lend toys to neighborhood youngsters. In adult sections they circulate records, sheet music, and lantern slides. New York City library has a picture-lending division which recently helped a fur workers' union made up chiefly of Italians prepare an exhibit designed to show, through pictures of Garibaldi, Mazzini and others, that Italians have always cherished freedom. Libraries are air minded, too. Denver has recently installed a separate aviation room, equipped with special maps and books, model airplanes, and detailed information on jobs in the industry, and sponsors a weekly radio program on the subject. The Minneapolis library runs capacity classes in a course in pre-flight meteorology.

Prelude to Unity

By Winifred G. Lange

BY NO HAPHAZARD chance have the 32 United Nations been brought together in a common Fight for Freedom. Fresh in the memory of each is the picture of its last, and fairly recent, struggle for self-determination.

The national flags of the United Nations, particulars of which are given below, are outward symbols of the reverence in which the ideal of Freedom is held. Colorful, inspiring, they symbolize the determination of peoples who know the meaning of liberty. And flying bravely above the armies who fight the good fight, they are at once a record and a promise of freedom forged in the flames of battle, and a living promise of a new day.

1 The Stars and Stripes of the *United States of America* is just such a flag. The first American flag was used at the time the thirteen original colonies were trying to unite as one. There were many who were not anxious to break all ties with their Mother Country. So the flag adopted was of thirteen red and white stripes to signify the unity of the colonies, and a field of the English Union Jack.

The first Stars and Stripes were adopted June 14, 1777. The white stars represented "a new constellation" among the nations of the world. In 1818, Congress voted to change the original plan of a new star and stripe for every state, to thirteen stripes for the colonies who made the original stand for freedom, and a star for every state in the Union. Thus, in every part of this country, people look with proprietary interest on a certain star which represents their particular state.

Red, because it symbolizes valor, courage, and zeal, is known the world over as the color of liberalism. White in the American flag stands for purity and cleanliness, and the blue, for loyalty, truth and perseverance. The star is an ancient symbol of sovereignty.

2 *Great Britain's* democratic empire was built on the foundation stone of the Magna Charta. It goes back to 1214, when John, the ruler, failed to gain a decisive victory over the Bouvines. A second battle faced him on his return to England, when he was presented with the united demands of his nobles for more liberty. The historic Magna Charta was finally signed in 1215. Essentially it guarantees personal liberty and protection of property, freedom from unjust imprisonment and spoliation. It has been the basis for many similar documents.

Since the Crusades, the English had been using the red cross of Saint George, their patron saint, as their flag. But on the ascension of James VI of Scotland to the English throne as James I, the white cross of Saint Andrew, patron saint of Scotland since 740 A. D., was added. In 1801, on the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, the red cross of Saint Patrick was added to the flag.

3 *China* is a country so old that it is over 10,000 years ago that ancient Chinese migrated from the Caspian Sea country across to the east coast of China. Since then China has had a creditable history, and as long ago as 4000 B. C. it had customs and institutions similar to ours.

In recent history, China suffered long under the tyrannical rule of the Manchus, who were dispossessed only after bitter civil strife in the early twentieth century. The first provisional republic was set up in 1912 in Nanking. But turmoil and invasion have given the Chinese little opportunity to enjoy the new liberty, for China has been fighting to retain her freedom longer than any other of the United Nations.

The present flag was adopted in 1928 after the Nanking government was established by the Kuomintang. Its red color is for sacrifice, and the dark blue, for purity. The rayed sun, white for justice, is symbolic of sovereignty and authority.

4 *Russia* has had a long and colorful history under tyrannical rule. World War I provided the opportunity for liberty and resulted in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—16 Soviets of Workers, Soldiers, Peasants, and Deputies. The revolution was of all classes, aided especially by liberals and persecuted intellectuals.

The bright red flag symbolizes revolution and liberalism, the crossed hammer and sickle is the workers' emblem, the skeletal star represents sovereignty.

5 *Australia* was first discovered some time before 1531 by the Portuguese, and later by Dutch, seamen. It was in 1769 that an expedition of the Royal Society of London went to the Pacific area to observe the planet, Venus, in her travel across the sun. The expedition explored part of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, and shortly afterwards, Captain Cook took possession for Great Britain.

Gradually, colonies developed, so that by 1885 there was felt the need for a federal union for common purposes, and a request was made for union in one government under the English crown. On January 1, 1901, the new federated government of the Commonwealth of Australia was established, uniting the six colonies, all of whose citizens had come seeking new freedoms in the new land.

The blue ensign, adopted in 1903, has the Union Jack of Great Britain in the field, and the emblem of Australia in the fly. The seven-pointed star under the field is the Star of Australia, representing the six states and the Northern Territory. The five five-pointed stars are emblematic of the Southern Cross which is an always visible guide in Australia.

6 *Canada* is the largest self-governing unit within the British Commonwealth of Nations and became an English colony, after years of conflict between the English and the French.

In 1867, the colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick requested, and were united in, a self-governing unit.

The flag of Canada is the red ensign, with the Union Jack in the field. The Canadian coat-of-arms, approved in its present form in 1921, shows the countries where men of Canada came from, namely: England, Scotland, Ireland, and France. The maple leaves at the base of the shield are the emblem of Canada itself.

7 *India* is still working to become completely autonomous and independent. A land of ancient civilization, the country lived in continual warfare until 1600, when English trade brought a long and unbroken peace.

India, a self-dependent, and self-contained state, aims toward a greater self-unity. The Nationalist movement was developed and flourished from 1905 to 1922, and in 1919 Home Rule was established.

The red ensign is used by India, with the Union Jack showing relationship with Great Britain. The jeweled Star of India, symbolic of the country's goal to autonomy and sovereignty, is shown in regal splendor, the rays of gold emphasizing supreme authority, the crown above the Star royal authority.

8 *New Zealand* had its beginning with the founding of an Anglican mission in 1814, and the conclusion of a treaty with the natives in 1840. After becoming a separate colony from New South Wales, New Zealand, in 1907, insisted on dominion status and became a self-governing unit of the British Commonwealth.

The blue ensign was first used in 1901. The Union Jack shows unity with Great Britain. The constellation represents the Southern Cross emblem of New Zealand. It symbolizes a new nation on the world's horizon, and the stars its sovereignty.

9 *Panama* was discovered by Rodrigo Galvan de Bastidas in 1501, and was kept under the dominion of Spain. Feelings of discontent with their status and of yearnings for liberty began about 1700. They finally became vocal in 1809 after being stimulated by the French Revolution. But the struggle continued until 1821 when Spain relinquished her Central American Empire. Independence from Spain was declared, but Panama remained united with Colombia, which country was the dominating one. The union lasted, however, through the Central American revolutions of twenty years later, and was retried after a short interval of separate independence. But the number of revolts during the second try were ample evidence that there would be no harmony in the arrangement. The republic of Panama was established in 1903, when Panama seceded.

The flag was hoisted by the revolutionary leader, Junta, in 1903. The red is symbolic of self-determining liberty, the blue, faith in the future. The white and the stars represent sovereignty.

10 *Nicaragua*, discovered by Columbus in 1520, secured freedom from Spanish rule in the bloodless revolution of 1821. It attained autonomy in 1839 upon the break-up of the Federal Union of Central America.

The Federation colors of light blue and white, adopted in 1903, symbolize hope in liberty and the desire of Nicaragua for the reuniting of the five republics. The five mountains on the badge represent those states, and the red cap denotes liberty, which is shining from the reflected glory from the sun of sovereignty.

11 *Honduras* was the Central American republic in which the federalist element was strongest in 1821 when Spanish dominion was terminated. It, too, joined the Mexican Empire for two years, and belonged to the Central American union until that broke up in 1839, and Honduras established a separate republican government.

The present flag with its blue and white stripes, is that of the former federation. The dark blue stars symbolize the five states of the former union, and the desire of Honduras for their unity.

12 *Iraq*, formerly known as Mesopotamia, resumed the use of its ancient name in 1921 to show its desire for self-determination.

As long ago as 1700 B. C. Iraq was captured by the Egyptians. But for the three centuries preceding World War I it was part of the Ottoman Empire. During World War I the people sought freedom, and because they received assistance from Great Britain in their struggle, Iraq was mandated to the latter after the war. In 1922, self-government was started with a treaty of alliance with Great Britain.

Full sovereignty was acquired in 1932 and Iraq is now an independent Arab state. The flag of this free nation shows, in the red trapezium, the heraldic color of the Hashimites, to which King Ghazi belongs. The green is the Islamic color, the black the color adopted by the Shiahs, the minority group; and the white is for the conquest of Andalucia by the Arabs. The two stars represent the two races of Iraq—the Arabians and the Kurds.

13 *Belgium*, after being governed by Spain, Austria, and France, first tasted liberty when it received the ideas of equality and fraternity from the French Revolution, and sought to free itself from domineering rule. The first step was in 1814 when the Kingdom of the Netherlands was established, and Belgium was annexed to Holland. Belgium, however, was not a free partner, and so in 1831 a separate constitutional and representative government was set up.

The present flag was adopted at that time. The black, yellow, and red were the colors of the Duchy of Brabant, the ancient duchy which formed the center of the new country. The colors were those which the Brabançons raised when they attained their freedom from the Austrians in 1787. The yellow was the color of the lordly lion, ancient symbol of power and authority. The red symbolized his tongue, and the black was taken from the shield on which the lion stood.

14 *Philippine Islands*, for at least 300 years before Magellan, lived a calm and peaceful life, the people trading mostly with the Chinese.

The Spanish made their discovery in 1521, and since then Filipinos have known many foreign rulers. In 1898 they went through an insurrection to attain freedom. the republic was declared, with the help of the United States, which promised Philippine autonomy as soon as a stable government was functioning.

The flag, officially adopted in 1920, shows yellow stars, symbolic of complete sovereignty, a rayed sun, supreme power.

15 *Haiti*, the western, and smaller, end of the island of Hispaniola, was discovered by Columbus, and the enslaving of the population brought Negro slavery to this continent.

Later French buccaneers dominated this end of the island, and it was ceded to France in 1697. The struggle for freedom in Haiti was begun by Toussaint L'Ouver-

ture and continued by his lieutenant, Jean Jacques Dessalines, still under the French tri-color. The latter, to further arouse the people, took out of the French tri-color, the white stripe representing peace, and told his countrymen that the blue stripe on red, reversal of the tricolor, was emblematic of the union of blacks and mulattoes. The Negro Republic was established in 1804.

The coat-of-arms, carried on the ensign, was adopted in 1807 and the motto is "Union makes strength."

16 *El Salvador*, under Spanish domination until the early 19th century, was the second Central American government to declare its independence. During Iturbide's brief reign it remained annexed to Mexico, but broke away when the Federal Republic was declared in 1824.

This quiet but forceful revolution for freedom by the Central American states and Mexico is noted historically because it occurred without bloodshed.

The present flag, legally adopted in 1912, retains the blue and white of the old union flag. The five mountains in the coat-of-arms symbolize that union.

17 *Brazil*, an outstanding example of the meaning of freedom, is the one independent country in the world where neither custom nor law places any bonds upon the fusion of European, African, and Indian races.

Portuguese sailors discovered Brazil in 1500, and for three hundred years it enjoyed a calm growth. In 1808, as a result of the Spanish-Portuguese war, the colony became the home of the Portuguese royalty. When the war was settled in 1822, the King returned to Portugal. Independence as a governing colony was granted soon afterward. Brazil's transition to independence was peaceful and almost without incident.

In 1823, after a short term as an independently governed colony, complete freedom was declared by Brazil, and Dom Pedro was elected Emperor. This status was unchanged until 1890 when the republican government was established.

The flag of the republic pays tribute to those who had begun that long-hoped-for liberation. The green color represents the almost-unequalled productive vegetable kingdom. The yellow of the diamond is symbolic of abundant minerals. The blue of the armillary sphere is taken from the maps of early Portuguese navigators. The sphere is supposed to resemble a nautical instrument of Alvarez Cabral, the discoverer. Five of the stars represent the Southern Cross. Sixteen more, plus the others, represent the sovereignty and cooperation of the 20 states and Rio de Janeiro. The motto of free Brazil is on the band: "Ordem e Progresso" (Order and Progress).

18 *Guatemala* was first conquered in 1524 by a lieutenant of Cortèz, but his settlement did not last. The city of Guatemala was not established until 1776, and from then until 1821 the country was a Spanish colony. Guatemala was the first Central American country to declare independence in 1821, and the others soon followed. The country remained annexed to Mexico during Iturbide's two-year reign, and from then until 1839 was one of the Central American Federation, which in one stroke completely eradicated slavery.

The present flag, adopted in 1871, was a reversion to the colors of the Federation. The words inscribed on the scroll mean Liberty, September 15, 1821. The two crossed swords and two crossed rifles probably symbolize the struggle for freedom. The quetzal perched on top of them is the national emblem, symbolizing independence and autonomy, and is literally a bird of freedom, as it does not live in captivity. The laurel wreath is a traditional crown of distinction.

19 *The Netherlands* has had a turbulent history under many sovereigns. The danger of being surrounded by larger nations who were often at war was enhanced by the fact that many of the important water trades routes flowed across its land.

History under a unified government did not start until 1579 when the confederation was formed under the Union of Utrecht, and this held until a republic was established in 1795. William I of Orange in 1815 began the government under a hereditary monarchy. Holland's spirit of oneness developed quietly but strongly, and World War I but strengthened their sense of national solidarity.

The banner of the Netherlands is a symbol of a long cherished liberty, for it is the oldest flag among those of the United Nations, and was adopted in 1642 soon after the establishment of the republic. Its colors are the symbols of liberty under which Dutch admirals brought honor and glory to Holland. The red stripe was orange at the time the Dutch declared their independence. There is some thought that the orange of the ruling house was changed to republican red because Hollanders wanted to show symbolic evidence of their independence.

20 *Norway* had an early history long before the 8th century, and her independent seafaring people roamed the world with intrepid spirit. But from then on, Norway had difficulty in maintaining her freedom, and from 1400 to 1718 was completely under Danish domination. When release was won finally, and after a short span of independence, the country became united with Sweden under one crown. But this union, too, irked liberty loving Norwegians, although it was not until 1905 that they established again a free and separate government. Since then, Norway has jealously guarded and zealously promoted her liberty.

The first flag dates from 1814 and freedom from Denmark. Later, because it too closely resembled the Danish flag, it was changed. The background symbolizes republicanism, and on it, outlined in the white of peace, the blue cross, in both form and color, symbolizes faith.

21 *Czechoslovakia* is composed of the former ancient kingdoms of Bohemia and Moravia, and the Czechs and Slovaks are independent and racially proud peoples. The name Czech comes from an old tribe of Cechs renowned for their independence and their zealous guarding of it.

Bohemia was long an independent kingdom whose rule extended from the Adriatic to the Baltic Seas. But beginning in the fifteenth century there was a series of religious wars, ending in the defeat of Bohemia, with the Czechs beginning a long term under Austrian, and the Slovaks under Magyar, domination.

World War I provided the outlet for the always-present desire for a return to the old state of independence, and in 1918 the former Bohemia and Moravia united in the new Czechoslovakia.

The flag carries the traditional white and red colors of the Kingdom of Bohemia. The color and emblem of the Kingdom of Moravia are in the blue peak.

22 *Yugoslavia* has long known struggle in her efforts to maintain freedom. For as long as the past 10 centuries, the Slavs have been an easy-going, peaceful people. By nature they are democratic; an idealistic, ardent people, with a natural leaning toward co-operativeness.

But the Slavs were never allowed to pursue democratic ways for any length of time. They were almost continually the center of wars among the nations around them.

The present kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was proclaimed in 1918, with the provinces of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and others, united with Croatia and Slavonia.

The blue, white, and red colors of the tricolor were those of the former flags of Serbia and Montenegro.

23 *Poland* dates from about the 10th century, and through the years has had a history of alternating serfdom and freedom. But each time freedom was engulfed, the passion for it flamed higher and higher. It had a long reign during the 17th and early 18th centuries, but was overcome again in the latter 18th century. Then Poland was divided between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

Again Poland began the struggle to free herself, but it was not until 1819 that her demands resulted in independence and a free republican government.

The flag dates from about that time. The white of peace is over the red of liberty. The white crowned eagle is a traditional symbol of severeignty.

24 *Mexico* has been a federated republic, the United States of Mexico, since 1824.

The highly developed Aztec Empire was conquered by the Spaniards in 1521, and was colonized by them until 1821. Then, the wave of liberalism, started by the French Revolution, came to a peak, and resulted in the freedom of Mexico and Central America.

Iturbide, a creole ex-officer of the Spanish Army, was the first monarch of the independent empire, abdicating after two years in favor of the republic. Thus ended Spanish rule in Mexico.

The present tricolor was adopted in 1823. The green, white, and red stripes symbolize, respectively, hope, peace, and union.

25 *Dominican Republic* was formed in 1839 when the people of the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola broke away from those on the west, establishing a separate, and republican, government.

From the time of its discovery in 1499 until 1803, most of the population was enslaved, and the country was possessed by France and Spain. The people's long struggle for freedom was finally won.

The present flag was legally adopted by the new government in 1844. The dark blue cantons represent faith, while the red cantons symbolize the blood and fire through which liberty was attained. The overall cross is reminder of the sacrifice they would make for liberty.

26 *Costa Rica* demanded liberty from Spanish rule in 1813. But achievement of liberty for the Central American states did not come until after the bloodless revolution of 1821. Reluctantly, they then remained annexed to Mexico during the two-year reign of Augustin de Iturbide, after which Mexico formed a federal republic and the other five states formed a union.

But the union was destined to failure, for desire alone was insufficient to make it workable. The states were separated from each other by almost insurmountable mountain barriers and by lack of common interests. In 1839 they became separately independent.

Wishing to maintain the colors of the union flag, Costa Rica adopted the flag of blue and white stripes in 1848, but it added the well-loved red of liberty.

27 *Greece* is made up of deep valleys isolated by high ranges, plus many separated island communities. These physical characteristics have favored the development of independent freedoms in social and political life. And where the commerce and travel of three continents cross, civilization and culture have always found a friendly harbor.

Greece was for a long while under the domination of the Turks. But in 1820, when the Spanish Revolution sent its reverberations through the world, its spark set off the Greek fire which had been prepared for some time. And Greece in 1830 once again became an independent nation.

The present flag was adopted in 1833. The light blue and white were the colors of the family of Otto of Bavaria, free Greece's first ruler. The white cross is supposed to remind Greece of her traditional heritage as the champion of Christianity.

28 *Bolivia* by its very name is kept reminded of what it owes to its struggle for self-determination. The country is named for the South American hero, Simón Bolívar, who led the War of Independence from 1809 until 1825. That war brought the end of rule by imperial Spain, and the beginning of the republic of Bolivia. Until they were discovered by Spain in 1524, Bolivians had lived under the rule of the historic and autocratic Incas. Now the people rule through an elected President and Congress. About 50 per cent of the population is Indian, 12½ per cent whites, and most of the remainder are mestizos.

The flag is one adopted by the independent state in 1825 at about the time of the establishment of the republican constitution. The red stripe symbolizes the animal kingdom, the gold stripe, the mineral kingdom, and the green stripe, the vegetable kingdom.

These symbols are dear to the heart of every Bolivian, for the country abounds in natural resources. Its native animals are represented by the hardy and useful llama and there are other species just as valuable; and under its soil lie some of the world's richest deposits of minerals; and its mountains and valleys are covered with vegetation ranging from the tropic rubber tree to the arctic moss which feeds herds in the uplands.

29 *Cuba*, from its discovery by Columbus on his first journey to this continent until 1898, was a Spanish colony.

By 1850, desire for freedom was aroused enough to result in outward revolt. Failure did not discourage the Cubans, and in 1869 began the Ten Years War and its attendant struggle for liberty. Not until 1898 during the Spanish-American War did freedom seem within grasp, and Cuba was taken under the protection of the United States. In 1902, Cuba was declared an independent government.

The first lone-star flag was hoisted in 1850 by the Cuban patriot, Gen. Narcisco López, and this association makes it especially dear to the hearts of Cubans. The dark blue stripes are symbolic of natural science, virtue, and beauty. The white stripes represent justice and purity. The angles of the triangle stand for equality of all Cubans, liberty of life in Cuba, and fraternity of the nation with other nations. The white star denotes sovereignty.

30 *Luxembourg* is a small duchy with a long history. Since 100 A. D. it has been ruled successively by the Holy Roman Empire, the empire of Charlemagne, the Dutch, the French Revolutionary rule, and the Germanic Confederation.

Luxembourg took part in the Peasants' War of 1798, but the people were unorganized, and the long struggle for freedom was of no avail until the end of World War I, when Germany was forced to evacuate the small duchy.

In the tricolor, red symbolizes liberty, white, peace; and blue, faith.

31 *Union of South Africa* is a federation of four former colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State.

After the discovery of South Africa in 1486 by the Portuguese, it was colonized first by the Dutch and later by the English.

Most of the colonists came to pioneer in the land, and they kept the ideal of an independent government always before them. By the end of the nineteenth century the colonies were independently governed, but they saw many advantages in their four small governments being united as one. The Union of South Africa in its present form was proclaimed in 1910, and it is now one of the self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth.

The flag dates from 1927, when it was officially adopted, with its colors representing the states of the Union. The flag of the former Orange Free State hangs vertically, with the Transvaal Vierkleur on the right and the Union Jack on the left, which was their way of showing the union of independent republics.

32 *Ethiopia* until the last decade had the unique reputation of having been a free empire since the beginning of recorded history. Its hereditary rulers were descended from King Solomon. Due to their peculiarly favorable geographical position, the Abyssinians were able to maintain a strict isolationism. Christianized since the fourth century, they trace their ancestry back to Judea.

During 1935 and 1936, Ethiopia succumbed to the superior fighting organization of Italy. And not until January, 1942, after receiving assistance from the British, did Ethiopians again call the country their own. Ethiopia's Emperor is on his throne again, and the people have joined the United Nations as a free country.

The present tricolor of green, yellow, and red was adopted about 1894, and since the recent regaining of the right to fly it over their homeland, its symbolic meanings of hope, charity, and faith are of greater importance than ever before to Ethiopians. The stripes also are said to represent the three parts of Ethiopia, the green stripe, Shoa, the yellow stripe, Amhara, and the red stripe, Tigre.

The country will probably play a larger part in the council of postwar nations than she has in the past.

Among the New Books

An Entertaining Narrative of the Reverend Laurence Sterne

This Is Laremos, by Lodwick Hartley. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. $3.

THIS "Narrative of the Reverend Laurence Sterne" (as it is described in the subtitle) is heartily to be recommended to those readers who have not the time to master Prof. W. L. Cross's definitive two-volume biography of the author of "Tristram Shandy." And it will be enjoyed by those who have already read the larger work—perhaps all the more enjoyed because they are acquainted with all the details.

For Mr. Hartley has an admirable gift for singling out and emphasizing the essential and significant and also for lifelike portraiture. He makes no claim that his narrative is a product of "original research"; he has no new documents to publish or new evidence bearing upon Sterne's character and career. In a charmingly disarming preface he admits candidly that he has made use of the material gathered by his predecessors; in fact he calls his foreword an "Apothecary's Preface," with an allusion to the question propounded in "Tristram Shandy" by Sterne himself: "Shall we for ever make new books, as apothecaries make new mixtures, by pouring only out of one vessel into another?"

⁂

The bibliography appended to his book shows from how many vessels of various sorts and sizes Mr. Hartley has compounded his very agreeable mixture. He does not overload his pages with references to authorities; in fact, he never employs footnotes at all. But this modest refusal to parade his erudition does not mean that he has not done his "home work" thoroughly; he could, if he would, cite chapter and verse for all his statements.

The story is, in essentials, familiar to all students of the English novel. Sterne's origins were humble, his education somewhat irregular, and his beginnings in clerical life by no means particularly promising. For years he was rather an obscure parson, holding livings in the neighborhood of York and attached to the staff of York Minster. His marriage was unhappy and the cronies with whom he consorted by no means appropriately reputable as the familiar friends of a clergyman.

Gradually he gained a reputation as a wit, particularly after the publication and withdrawal from publication of a satiric piece on a local ecclesiastical quarrel. Then, partly as an outgrowth from the intellectual high jinks in which he and some of his friends indulged, came the first instalment of "Tristram Shandy," which immediately won its way not only in the little world of York but in the great world of London and which presently became famous even on the Continent. Sterne became the lion of the London season, enjoyed the fruits of his celebrity, and availed himself of the opportunities to practice the gentle art of philandering on the wider stage which London afforded him.

⁂

Other instalments of the celebrated novel followed, and then, in search of health, Sterne passed two years in France, where he enjoyed himself in much the same manner and with almost as much success as he had done in England. Meanwhile he carried on various not very innocent but not very harmful flirtations, and at length his life of sentiment reached its climax in the affair with Eliza ("the Belle Indian"), the wife of an Anglo-Indian nabob. Her return to the East occasioned the famous "Journal to Eliza," in which Sterne's sensibility reaches almost to the pitch of caricature of eighteenth-century emotionalism.

The popularity of successive batches of "Tristram" had meanwhile fallen off, but in his final book, the "Sentimental Journey through France and Italy" (though Sterne never, in the narrative, reached Italy), he more than regained his old position and success.

⁂

It cannot be said that Mr. Hartley has followed all the windings or plumbed all the depths of Sterne's strange mind and heart. But equally it cannot be said that Sterne himself, for all his self-exhibitionism, did so. He remains a curious, unpredictable, inexplicable creature. The portrait which Mr. Hartley has painted is brilliant upon the surface and sometimes reveals some at any rate of the hidden depths. Not all readers will accept this biographer's estimate of his subject's sincerity of moral intent; but there is room for differences of opinion and the opinion here presented is an interesting and challenging one.

The literary appreciation which is interwoven in the narrative is sympathetic and understanding, with more, perhaps, of genuine admiration for "Tristram Shandy" than will often be met with outside the textbooks of English literary history. To most modern readers the oft-quoted, famous, brilliant or beautiful incidents and details scarcely atone for the pages upon pages of sheer dull triviality. It is noteworthy that there were so many contemporary critical protests against the dullness of much of the book. Mr. Hartley records these protests and admits reluctantly the validity of part of the indictment; but in general he enjoys "Tristram" more than most of us do. This is all to the good, for otherwise he would not have written his lively and entertaining and thoroughly scholarly book.

S. C. C.

Path Makers of Romantic Fiction

Essays on the Greek Romances, by Elizabeth Haselton Haight. New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50.

INFORMATION that used to be promulgated in college lecture-rooms solely, or that, at best, was served up as articles in learned magazines or printed and bound in the form of scholarly monographs, is lately becoming available to the large reading public through the benignity of this or that university press, or else, by rarer chance, through the co-operation of the long-established book-publishing houses. Such is that dished out by Professor Haight in eight chapters and a couple of hundred pages regarding the post-classic written product, of date inside the first four centuries A. D., which is known as the Greek Romances.

⁂

Quite a picnic the author invites her readers to; each chapter a more or less independent package, yet the whole thing a unified study of the period when paganism was going out of business and the ancient imagination was at swansong. Miss Haight's most palatable munch is her essay on Chariton, teller of the tale entitled, "Chaereas and Callirhoe." Here she has something more than a document, something besides a record of the thought and manners of a bygone era. Here is a true article of Mediterranean adventure, to go with the "Odyssey" at the far end of time, and with "The Count of Monte Cristo" at the near. Here, in fine, is the second-century novel holding its flavor fresh and piquant.

As for Chariton, he, no denying, comes down the ages with tarnished literary repute; because at the outset of his story he commits the mistake of causing the hero to punish the heroine, for an offense wholly fancied, with a kick. He has never been forgiven for making his plot turn on an unchivalrous act. Nor in respect to that is he let off by Miss Haight. Nevertheless he emerges, under her enthusiastic analysis and criticism, a master of prose narrative and is ranked as one of the path makers in the history of romantic fiction.

⁂

With plentiful zeal, as might be expected, Miss Haight discusses the satirist and spinner of fantastic yarns, Lucian; but there was little new for her to remark concerning him. She ardently reviews the work of Longus, "Daphnis and Chloe," and she almost excites interest in such hacks of the serial as Helidorus and Achilles Tatius. Whatever her particular topic, she writes enthrallingly, notwithstanding a painstaking and rigid method. Now and then she employs a special turn of phrase that indicates her talent for niceties and oddities of grammar, as when she works a reciprocal pronoun (page 140) in the nominative case:

> In the vintage scene both Daphnis and Chloe are beset with childish jealousy at the attentions that each other receives.

W. P. T.

The World of Poetry

PROVOCATIVE and often unpleasant, but certainly worth mention, is Vincent Ferrini's "Injunction," a slender, paper-bound volume of verse privately published (Sand Piper Publishers, Lynn, Mass.). The mood of social protest prevails throughout the series of descriptive pieces of free verse. The subjects are "The Foundry," "Plant No. 2," "Workshops in Labor," "Termites in the Floor," and others suggestive of the war production factory.

The background is the scene of the production battle, the industrial home front. Instead of fox holes, blitzes and privations of torpedo victims, we have the "graveyard shift," with its "unnatural working in the stomach of night"; the weary toilers going to bed in the morning light, with "Windowblinds drawn but still the spears and clamor of the sun."

The poet's revolt against the ugliness, the discomfort, the danger of war factory life, and even the vulgarity to which he descends in his intensity and his effort to be realistic, bother us less than his failure to see any spiritual justification for the sacrifice.

⁂

That he does, in spite of his gloom, hope that there will be something to hope for, is evident in his appeal to Congress in the poem entitled, "The Fear of the Past Becoming the Future," containing the passage:

> Telegraph with deeds
> That America is sincere as sunlight
> That the bible of Atlantic Charter
> Is the blueprint of the future
> The daily act of faith.

Dismal as most of the poems are, and we feel they result from having suffered or witnessed suffering, they contain much food for thought in connection with industrial conditions in the peace to come. There is pathos in the final poem, which ends with the lines:

> With who return
> We must bridge the abyss
> Those in Power will say
> No, the works belong to them
>
> But we are used to working
> And we can't stop now
>
> Help us build this Bridge
> Or stop our task
> And be knocked off into the abyss.

⁂

Robert P. Tristram Coffin has discovered that America is worth writing about. Possibly he never read Stephen Vincent Benét or Jesse Stuart or Robert Frost or Archibald MacLeish. "For 20 years," he tells us, in the foreword to his latest book of ballads, "Primer for America" (New York: Macmillan. $2), "smart intellectuals have been debunking us and running America down as a place without soul, distinction, or folklore." Then he goes on to announce that all the time "we had colors on us like a young rainbow."

We can only say, "Mister, you're behind the times." To write "American" is no new fashion. It has become an established style and a proper literary habit. This discovery of the popular New England poet's has not resulted in anything worth underscoring. The most interesting piece, we think, is entitled, "Alexander Graham Bell Did Not Invent the Telephone," the explanation being that lonely individuals with distance between them and their nearest neighbors, in the New World, all contributed to the idea which eventually controlled the inventor and produced the means of communication. The concluding two stanzas of this poem read:

> Little lonely barefoot boys
> Aching for their freckled kind,
> Old farmers through long nights of snow
> Unrolled that wire from their mind.
>
> Alexander Graham Bell
> Had lots of help at his strange labor,
> Maybe an arm down through the clouds
> Helped him make the whole world neighbor.

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What Critics Have Said of Poets, and Poets of Poetry—A London Letter

The Poets and Their Critics, by Hugh Sykes Davies. London: Pelican Books. 9s.

A Poet's Notebook, by Edith Sitwell. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

HERE ARE TWO BOOKS that are vastly entertaining and instructive. Hugh Davies's is an anthology of what critics have written about poets, and Miss Sitwell's a selection from what poets have said about poetry.

One is impersonal and historical. It is a series of lengthy quotations designed to show the fluctuations in the repute and standing of such men as Dryden, Gray, Donne, Pope, and Chaucer down the ages. The other is personal, illustrating the views held by poets on the difficulties and triumphs of poetry which a highly individual poet of our own day finds acceptable and convincing.

It need hardly be said that the personal book is Miss Sitwell's. She strikes the authentic belligerent note of her family even in her preface, when she refers to Walt Whitman as "that basely slandered man who was one of the greatest of all poets, that inspired and great soul who has been seen through the dirty eyes of little, mean, and meager souls."

After that trumpet call of battle, however, Miss Sitwell gives herself over to comparatively peaceful pursuits, seeking to isolate the nature of poetry in the definitions and observations of men like Wagner, Rimbaud, Blake, and Baudelaire, following this with a prolonged series of notes on technical aspects of poetry, and a consideration of the work of Wordsworth, Shakespeare, Herrick, Smart, and Chaucer.

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On her first page Miss Sitwell quotes from a philosopher, an essayist, a poet, and a parson. It is the poet, William Blake, who has the most striking and vivid aphorism, exclaiming, on "the poet's nature," "'What,' it will be Question'd, 'when the Sun rises, do you not see a round disk of fire somewhat like a guinea?' 'Oh, no, no, I see an Innumerable Company of the Heavenly Host crying, Holy, Holy, Holy, is the Lord God Almighty.' I question not my Corporeal or Vegetative Eye any more than I would Question a Window concerning a Sight. I look thro' it and not with it."

Miss Sitwell obviously has a high notion of the nature and function of poetry, or she would not choose for her notebook quotations of so lofty a character. To her, in the words of Thomas Nashe, poetry is "the Honey of all Flowers, the Quintessence of all Sciences, the Marrow of Art and the very Phrase of Angels."

This is pitching the matter rather high, but it is at least clear and intelligible. Less immediately comprehensible, perhaps, is Wagner's definition of music, which Miss Sitwell equally applies to poetry, declaring it to be "the inner being, the essence of phenomena, the Will itself . . . the thing per se, which lies beyond all appearance." Intellects not so incisive as Miss Sitwell's may also be somewhat fogged by her reference, under the title of "Great Poems From the Depths," to Martin Scriblerus on "those primitive longaeval and antediluvian man-tigers, who first taught science to the world."

There are indeed many quotations made by Miss Sitwell which recall an anonymous judgment passed in the Monthly Review some time in 1768 on certain of the poems of Gray. This criticism, rescued from oblivion by Mr. Davies, remarks, "If to be mysterious and to be sublime be the sometime in 1768 on certain of performances must undoubtedly be deemed so."

But there are many others that are illuminating and delightful, whilst some of Miss Sitwell's own notes are valuable and unexpected. On "the power of words," for example, she observes: "Furious old lady, complaining of my own poems: 'Words, Words, nothing but Words.'

"Not *only* words, my dear lady. Yet see what only words will do for us. Compare these lines,

And we'll gang nae mair a-rovin',
A rovin' in the nicht.

from 'The Jolly Beggar,' by James VI of Scotland, and the final lines of Byron's 'We'll go no more a-roving,' a poem that begins with lines which are almost those of King James, but ends with

Yet we'll go no more a-roving
By the light of the moon."

Mr. Davies's "The Poets and Their Critics" is a more academic but equally attractive volume. It shows the vicissitudes that have attended the fortunes of poets, the long eclipse of Donne, for example, and his contemporary triumph, and the present shaky state of Milton's reputation and popularity. It is full of arresting and provoking observations, like Bagehot's on Wordsworth's sonnets, "There is nothing of the stir of life; nothing of the *brawl* of the world"; or Coleridge, "Dryden's genius was of the sort that catches fire by its own motion: his chariot wheels *get* hot by driving fast"; or De Quincey, "Milton is not an author amongst authors, not a poet amongst poets, but a power amongst powers."

Mr. Davies has done his job of selection exceedingly well. The criticisms he has chosen are not only criticisms of their subjects. They form a basis for criticism of their authors, and not only of their authors, but of the age in which they lived. They are, moreover, amazingly readable in themselves.

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Nothing, for example, could be more lively than T. S. Eliot's comment on Milton, "Milton's celestial and infernal regions are large but insufficiently furnished apartments filled by heavy conversation; and one remarks about the Puritan mythology its thinness." Unless, indeed, it be Dr. Johnson on Gray: "The 'Prospect of Eton College' suggests nothing to Gray, which every beholder does not think and feel. His supplication to Father Thames, to tell him who drives the hoop or tosses the ball, is useless and puerile. Father Thames has no better means of knowing than himself. . . . I am one of those that are willing to be pleased, and therefore would gladly find the meaning of the first stanza of 'The Progress of Poetry.'"

And the best of it is that one can make up one's own mind whether it is Eliot or Milton, Johnson or Gray who is found wanting in these remarks.

HAROLD HOBSON

. Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Clergyman Looks Backward

Clerical Errors, by Louis Tucker. New York: Harpers. $3.

THE TRUTH OF Longfellow's admission that "things are not what they seem" is upheld in the title of Louis Tucker's "Clerical Errors," which, so far from being either a monument to orthographical inexactitude, or a disquisition upon the limitations of orthodox theology or theologians, is a vivid and entertaining autobiography.

Son of an Episcopal minister who had fought through the Civil War under the Confederate banner, Dr. Tucker himself entered the ministry—as his grandfather and great-grandfather had done before him—and the record of his varied career bears out his own assertion that "the ministry is the most adventurous of all professions."

Among his pastorates were churches not only in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Virginia, but as far north as Puget Sound, and his descriptions of his experiences are unfailingly interesting. There were times when, as his title suggests, he made clerical errors—after all, who does not, whether in lay or in clerical life?—but it is only fair to say that such errors generally hinged on technicalities, while what usually led him into them was a firm kindliness and consistent readiness to stand up for his convictions, no matter what the cost—and the cost was often considerable.

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Dr. Tucker has an epigrammatic wit and an irrepressible sense of humor, and his book abounds in good stories, while his friends and neighbors, his fellow-clergymen and members of his congregations come to life in his pages. One good lady is described as "a real Christian. She went to church but never mentioned religion. She never scolded. She never even looked sad. She had her crosses—heavy ones as I know—but double-crossed them and made them means of blessing. If she ever fell from grace, she bounced."

Writing of a certain Anglican theologian, "a charming little bearded man," the author assures us that "when the devil invented dogmatic theology he forgot about such men as Dr. du Bose; they made the subject easy and interesting." Anyone who has wrestled with the intricacies of such dogmatic theology will wish he could have studied under Dr. Tucker's friend.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the course of his long and eventful ministry, the author has found, and here records, many instances in which his prayers brought about or greatly aided the recovery of the sick. Not unnaturally he came in contact with many instances of cures wrought through the application of Christian Science, and while some of his parishioners were inclined to discount these healings, Dr. Tucker's fairness is evident in his response that "when a Christian Science patient gets well, praise them, and count it to them for a cure."

Throughout the volume, the writer gives continual evidence of his interest in and practice of Christianity, in contrast to what he aptly terms "Churchianity." While consistently loyal to his Anglican faith, he avoids the pitfalls of rigid denominationalism. Even agnostics have their good points, he admits, but "an agnostic does good like a cat getting its feet wet, and a Christian does wrong like a fish flopping around on shore."

Deep veins of beauty and of pathos intermingle with the humor of "Clerical Errors," and the author well brings out the salient points in his successive vignettes of human nature and its background. "I now forget," he writes, "what salaries I drew at several parishes; but the glint of a butterfly's wing in a sunbeam at each, or the toss of a child's curls as it ran, comes back with vivid clearness." Many should read, and will enjoy, this book. T. L. L.

The Book Window

Outlook Pamphlets on Latin America (New York: Friendship Press, 25 cents each). Handy compendiums of information, with emphasis on evangelical Christianity. Separate titles on Brazil, Mexico, the River Plate Region, the West Indies, and the Western Republics. "Tales from Latin America," by Frank S. Mead, is a 50 cent pamphlet by the same publishers. It records incidents of Christian co-operation in Latin America.

Opportunities in the Armed Forces (Viking, $2.95). A handbook of information for civilians and service men and women on the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, and Civil Aeronautics.

Men of the RAF, by Sir William Rothenstein (Oxford, $3). Artist alike with words and pencil, Sir William describes the fighters at bomber, fighter, and other stations in Britain.

Georgia Boy, by Erskine Caldwell (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, $2). The author of many stories of people who make a precarious living on the land in the South sets forth memories of boyhood.

South America, With Mexico and Central America, by J. B. Trend, in The World To-day series (Oxford University Press, $1.25). A pocket-size synthesis of outstanding facts, historical and current. Brief but authoritative.

Inter-American Affairs: 1941, An Annual Survey, No. 1, Edited by Arthur P. Whitaker, (Columbia University Press, $3). A compendium of carefully selected information, including a chronology and many tables. Extensive articles deal with economic and cultural topics.

The Chilean Popular Front, by John Reese Stevenson (University of Pennsylvania Press, $1.50). A brief but well-documented study of the rise and disintegration of the first Popular Front government in the Americas.

Rediscovering South America, by Harry A. Franck (Lippincott, $5). No longer travelling on foot except for occasional hikes, the author of "Vagabonding Down the Andes" a generation ago revisits familiar, but changed, scenes. Copiously illustrated.

Following Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865, by Bernhardt Wall (New York: Wise-Parslow. $3.75), is a collection of etchings, with accompanying text, by the etcher-printer of Lime Rock, Conn. There are more than 150 of the illustrations covering every conceivable angle of the Railsplitter's life.

Swedish Immigrants in Lincoln's Time, by Nels Hokanson (Harpers, $3). A study of the prominent Swedes, like Ericsson, Admiral Dahlgren and the other Dahlgrens, General Rosencrans, and the astonishing number of Swedes who served in the Union Army, besides many not prominent.

Candleford Green, by Flora Thompson (Oxford, $2.75). Life in a remote English village, as seen from both sides of the little grilled window of the postmistress.

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A Roof Over Their Heads

IN KANSAS CITY, the humble trade of Omar, the tentmaker, has reached a new glorification and an all-time military importance.

Thousands of skilled canvas workers are busy every day creating from heavy, chemically treated, olive-drab fabric the kind of portable protection which is needed by an army of millions fighting a war of shifting battle lines all over the world.

Canvas today protects not only the soldier himself, his rations and his water, but all his fighting equipment as well—his guns, tanks, aircraft, and armored vehicles of every kind.

So the men and women who for years had interpreted their craftsmanship in the form of striped awnings, gay porch furniture and equipment for campers and sportsmen, like their trade-fellows everywhere, have gone into total war production. And here women handling the masses of weighty canvas fabric exceed masculine workers by a ratio of 7 to 1. Moreover, these women attack military articles with a zeal seldom displayed in smug peace years. More than 80 per cent of them are mothers, wives or sisters of men in the armed forces.

Now they produce light, intricate jungle tents, massive 4½-ton combat hangars, trim canteens, complex rucksacks and haversacks, simple army cots and mattress covers, gun covers in heterogeneous shapes and sizes, scientifically exact hospital tents.

More than 20 firms here have made the conversion to war assemblage. That figure represents virtually 99 and 44-100 per cent of Kansas City's canvas industry. The change entailed the increasing of pay rolls and personnel, the conducting of frequent "school hours" to teach employees the intricacies of a new army product, often the moving of equipment to new quarters where larger floor space was available.

But what the production army of women, interspersed with an occasional male for the heaviest tasks, has accomplished with millions of yards of canvas tells its own story. Visiting a few of the many plants will prove it.

* * *

Come, for instance, climb the wooden stairs of the American Fabrics Company here to the third floor where one half the production is of rucksacks and the other half of pyramidal tents. It is 11:30 o'clock at night and the "graveyard shift" is filing into the big, drafty assembly room.

The pungent odor of treated fabric is heavy in the air as cheerful women in coveralls and slacks shed coats preparatory to checking lunch pails for their "snack" around 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Soon the whir of power sewing machines, many of them still warm from use by the last shift, is sounded.

A bright American flag suspended from the ceiling is almost the only note of vivid color in the room. On one side of it, women stitch pockets, leather tabs and seams in the ski trooper's rucksack. The article is a compact but roomy luggage substitute, designed to provide quarters for a fighting man's rations, few belongings, and extra ammunition.

The "ersatz suitcase" passes down the informal assembly line from one machine and one worker to another. At the end it is inspected, less than half an hour after it began its journey. If it receives the approval stamp, it is firmly bound to a framework of metal. This frame is constructed to fit the soldier's back and rest against his hips, distributing the weight of the load. Finally, the camouflage cover, a white hood which renders the wearer invisible against the snow, is packed in a special pocket. The rucksack joins a growing pile of fellows, awaiting shipment.

On the other side of the Stars and Stripes, double needles zip through long lengths of canvas—pyramidal tents are in the making. Material for each of the structure's three canvas sides comes in seven pieces—two short, two a little longer, and three longer still. Each side, the seven widths sewed together, consists of about 28 yards of fabric and weighs about 26 pounds. A dexterous stitcher can pull 12 lengths through a double needle each hour.

* * *

The seven-piece tent section, now 18 feet wide, next is spread out for trimming and inspection. Approved, it is chalked for "eaves," a three-inch horizontal seam which serves to slant the tent's sides inward to form its roof.

Pulling and pushing that 26-pound mass of fabric beneath the needle is no light task for Mrs. Anna Stout, expert "eaves" sticher, who displays the typical spirit of women canvas workers.

"What my son went through at Pearl Harbor wasn't easy either," she scoffed. "Women like myself have to see our boys have all the material they need the next time."

Mrs. Stout's son, Lieut. William Arthur Beauchamp, was one of the men who defended Hawaii with inferior equipment at the time of the first Japanese attack. Back in the United States now, he is stationed in the Pacific coastal area.

The eaves stitched, flaps are sewed to the hem of the tent, rope apertures are punched and bound and the heavy jute ropes strung. Then the pyramidal structure is ready for door-installation and the attachment of the hood, a protective covering for the small open space at the top of the tent. Following a final inspection, another war article is ready for shipment to an army depot.

Now, to see how another army product is manufactured, come a few blocks away in the "canvas district" to witness the making of giant combat hangars. It is 7:30 o'clock and the first day shift is reporting at the Carnie-Goudie Manufacturing Company. In a great room, bare except for machines, the combined skills of about 125 workers must be applied an entire day to produce a single 9,045-pound hangar for motorized equipment.

Fourteen 500-pound sections must be created from narrow strips of fire- and moisture-proofed canvas. Eight thousand eyelets for rope lacing must be punched and bound. "Hardware," metal hooks and handles, must be sewed by hand. Heavy jute rope must be stitched to the canvas for reinforcement. Finally, each section must be checked carefully for faults and be rolled for shipment. Ten of these sections make the giant "garage's" roof and sides; four the curtains, two at each end. ("Hardware," rope, etc., make the extra weight.)

The ropers sit all day (or all night) on wooden benches, sewing heavy jute stout thread through thick double folds. The jute is full of short, bristly fibers which puncture a worker's hands like many minute splinters. Ropers laughingly explain their free time is so filled with splinter-removing they have few hours for anything else.

One of the women ropers with her own personal reasons for choosing the difficult, painful work is Mrs. Zella Brown. The mother of Warren Brown, an aviation machinist, injured in the battle of Midway, she is determined in her efforts, cognizant of the fact her tasks in their own right will help speed victory.

"Warren's job is harder," she asserts. "He had to stop gunfire. All I have to stop are a few splinters."

One of the most singular products to come from the efforts of canvas workers here is the jungle tent. An article weighing only about 14 pounds, it is carried in compact efficiency by the Army Air Corps. One man can sleep in it, safe from animals, reptiles, and insects. The "floor" is of gray fabricord. Moth green airplane cloth makes the moisture and mildew-proof sloping sides. No openings but two small, zippered windows covered with mosquito netting are evident and the structure is snake-proof, because, once inside, the service man can pull slide fasteners to encase himself completely. The tent can be rolled like an umbrella around the light metal poles which support it.

ELIZABETH COULSON

"GARAGES" IN THE MAKING FOR ARMY EQUIPMENT

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. . Comintern . .

(Continued from Page 3)

insignificantly, but it lost all influence among the masses of the West and the East.

With the coming to power of Hitler, the Soviet Union was forced to reappear on the international stage again and to pursue a policy of alliances for the sake of self-protection from German Fascism. In the meantime the old Russian leaders of the Comintern had all disappeared behind prison walls. But the Comintern itself reappeared for the last time as a real force, no longer as a revolutionary force but as a support of Soviet foreign policy. It was in the interests of the latter that it took a leading part in forging a popular front in France.

* * *

Characteristically, within that alliance of Left-Wing parties, it stood on the Right Wing, cooperating rather with nonsocialist radicals than with Leon Blum or the Left Wing of the Socialist Party. This attitude, aimed at winning allies in the West and allaying middle-class fears of revolution, became more accentuated during the Spanish civil war. If this change of policy was not understood then, it was entirely due to anti-Bolshevik preconceptions of the then leading men in the conservative parties of France and Britain.

The Communists had done nothing to bring about the Spanish civil war and when, in the end, Russian help was sent it was used for fighting Franco, to be sure, but also for fiercely fighting anarchists and Left-Wing Socialists within the Republican camp.

In May, 1937, the Communists broke by armed force an anarchist rising in Barcelona and immediately afterward forced the resignation of the Left-Wing Socialist Premier, Caballero, and the formation of a government more to the Right. The tendencies to scrap the Comintern were very strong at that time, and in various countries the Communists attempted to merge with the Socialists.

Seeing failure of the popular front policy, Stalin moved out of Spain, where he had never very fully engaged himself.

* * *

Munich brought an extreme coolness of relations between the U. S. S. R. and the West. Only Russia's entry into the war changed the situation and brought again to the fore trends which are indissolubly connected with the whole trend of Russian affairs. Russia, which introduces rank and discipline in every aspect of its life, is far removed from the Russia of the Soviets of 1917.

Thus the story of Communist aggressiveness and readiness for compromise has had its ups and downs. But the main trend has been unmistakably away from 1917, away from the ideals of international revolution. Dissolution of the Comintern is a new move in an old direction. As long as the Communist parties still exist they will continue to be a nuisance in various countries. But it is only a question of time—probably of a short time—before the Communist parties will follow their Comintern into the limbo. When that day comes, Russia will have as much reason to rejoice about it as Washington, London, and Paris.

Photo Mapping

The military maps of the African continent used by the invasion forces, even more detailed and comprehensive than the Army's maps of the continental United States, were made by the first American soldiers to land in Nigeria.

"It's For Me!"

. . A Soldier's General

(Continued from Page 6)

by one fifth—which sounds innocent but in effect is about as upsetting as a system which would make a three-base hit always count for a home run in baseball. The veteran artillery men, as veterans always have and always will question innovations, questioned the efficacy of his system of rapid fire. The younger officer's brashness might have hurt his career but for one thing. He was right, and, more important, he could prove it. He had exhumed the firing records made under the old system and showed that his was better any way one looked at it. It was adopted, and, although artillery has come a long way since then, it is still in use.

Nothing much was heard of "Jakie" Devers after that until 1933, when he bobbed up again at West Point and managed to find outlets for some of his phenomenal energy in his official duties. As second in command at the Academy, he reorganized procedure there, had charge of a $5,000,000 construction program, served as graduate manager of an athletic system that General MacArthur had built into an important part of the institutional structure, and taught mathematics. This wasn't enough for him. His spare time he put in playing polo and having an occasional go at his version of golf, in which he trots from one shot to the next. Golf as played by Devers is strictly a hit-and-run sport and furnishes him a wide workout on both sides of the course.

Then, in 1939, came the big chance at Panama. A Chief-of-Staff was one of the toughest jobs imaginable and, next to that of his commanding officer, the most responsible. He is no mere mouthpiece, which was all right with Devers, who believes that doing has it all over talking, anyway. He labored, suggested, devised, planned and brought about such a remarkable degree of efficiency, coupled with such competent collaboration with the Navy, that his work came to the President's notice, and he was made a Brigadier General.

In 1940, the United States exchanged 50 of the old flush-deck destroyers with England. In return for them this country acquired bases on strategic British territory in the Western Hemisphere on 99-year leases. As senior army officer of the board to select the sites, General Devers had a major part in finding those best suited to American needs, and he insisted upon getting them. He got them. When he returned to Washington, he was thrown into close contact with the President, who was personally directing the establishment of the bases.

After his period in Panama and his service in helping to locate the new western hemisphere defense bases the experts knew that Brigadier General Devers was a comer, due for larger things. They weren't surprised when he was sent to Fort Bragg to make it the largest troop reception center in the world. He did it, working so fast that the incoming troops were sometimes almost literally marching in the front doors of their barracks as the carpenters moved out through the back doors. When he arrived, the post had 5,000 troops. When he left it had 65,000.

Here as elsewhere in General Devers' career, it appears that most of what he did in his younger days was definitely equipping him for something bigger later. That West Point construction job proved of value at Fort Bragg. His work on artillery, augmented by his study in France, paid off when he revised the system, and again when he commanded the armored forces.

He doesn't regard himself as a rule-breaker—at least not an inveterate rule-breaker—but if he has something to be done quickly the chances are he'll do it first and worry about the rules later, if at all. At Fort Knox, his present headquarters, he has stopped such meaningless time-wasters as beginning official documents with, "for your information and guidance."

"The commander who gets anything from me knows it's for his information and guidance," is his terse explanation. "If it wasn't, I wouldn't send it. If he didn't know it, he wouldn't be one of my commanders. Why waste space, paper, time and effort?" This is typical.

Feeling this way, he himself wastes little time. He is the kind of officer who decides carefully. He possesses an unmeasured determination, a reticence and logical thought processes which characterize his Dutch ancestry. He has an easy ability to make himself liked and quickly trusted and his consideration for others is the talk of his under-officers and his men.

All of these qualities go to make a soldiers' general, not just a rule-book general. It was because of these qualities that he was jumped over 474 colonels senior to him when he was given his brigadier's stars. At 55 he is a Lieutenant General and there are few men of any age in the army in better physical condition. His men appreciate it when they see the General doing the same things they are doing, and doing them better.

There is another attribute which goes a long way toward making a good commanding officer. It is that of loyalty to his men, a determination that officers and soldiers shall share alike, and at the same time know that the "old man" will back them up all the time. It evokes loyalty in turn and that mysterious thing called esprit de corps. General Devers is known wherever he has been for that great military virtue. And it holds good right on down the line.

For instance, when he was about to leave Fort Bragg for Fort Knox, his Negro orderly shuffled up to him.

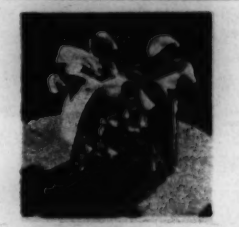
"Sir," he said, "I sees where Major Murphy is going to Fort Knox with you. And I sees where Lieutenant Hormell is going, too. But I ain't seen nothing about Old Man Turnipseed going."

"John," asked the General, "who is Old Man Turnipseed?"

"Sir, that's me," was the answer.

"Why, gol dang it," the General replied characteristically, "of course you're going with me, John."

Old Man Turnipseed may be headed for Berlin.



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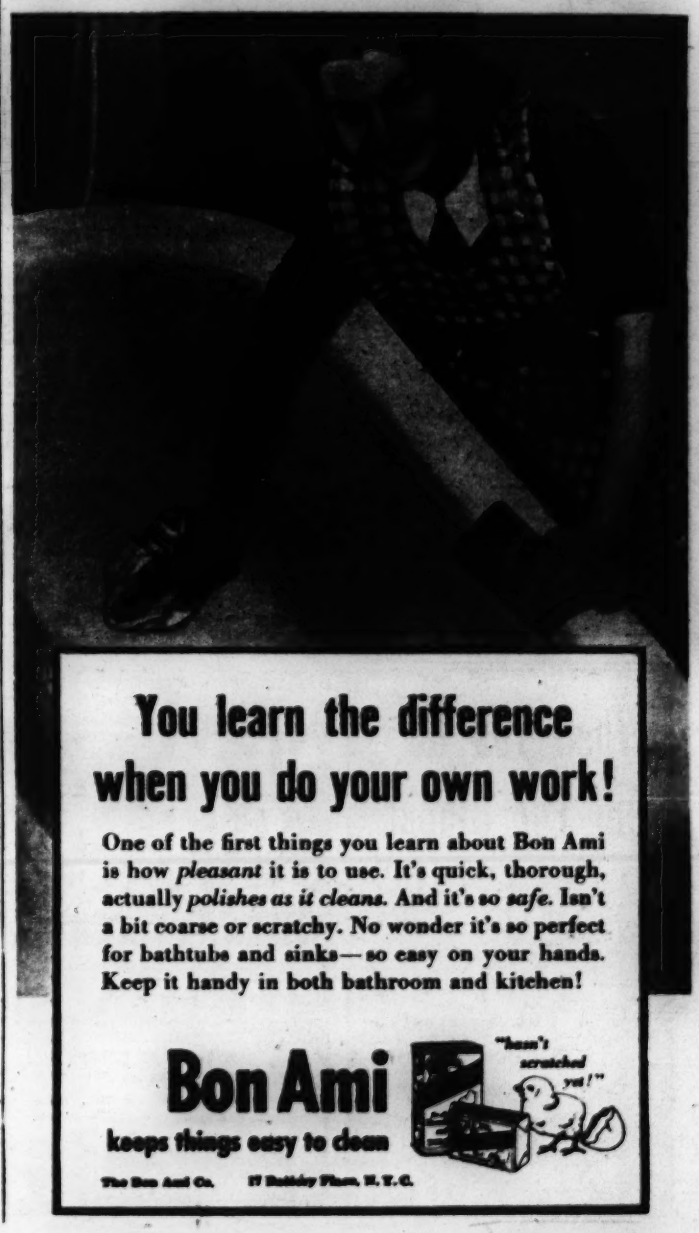

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Garden Party of Summer Bulbs

ONE OF CHILDHOOD'S happy memories is that of Grandmother's dooryard gardens. Their color and fragrance ran riot, spilling over the pickets of the white fence to greet passers-by. Marching stiffly along the fence on one side of the garden was a row of dahlias, and in front of these grew plantain lilies with pale green foliage and lavender-blue flowers. Either side of the brick-paved path were narrow borders where gladiolus—Grandmother called it sword lily—succeeded the earlier blooms of old-fashioned daffodils. Dusty miller sprawled along the edges and in and out among the gladiolus Johnny-jump-ups lifted saucy faces.

I often wish that Grandmother, who set such store by her dahlias—the prim, tightly quilled sort in red, white, pink and yellow, was the only kind to be had at that time—I wish that she could see the gorgeous, shaggy giants of today in every shade imaginable. The gladiolus, too, has come in for its share in improvement during intervening years until it bears but little resemblance to the small spikes of limited color and form of those faraway days. A blue "glad," for instance, or one wearing ruffles—who ever heard of such things!

Gracing the summer porch were oleanders in tubs (what, by the way, has become of these?). Tub and all, into the cellar they went in the winter, to reappear in their accustomed places, come spring. Today, so-called summer-flowering bulbs play an increasingly important and colorful rôle in modern gardens. Improved forms of old varieties and exotic introductions from other countries have taken their places in the summer border. What a fresh, new frill does for an old gown, these quick-growing plants, with their fragrant and colorful flowers, do for jaded borders or dull corners.

The spring-flowering daffodil, for instance, of which Wordsworth saw such dancing hosts, is not the only flower of that name to grace the garden of today. There is the so-called Peruvian daffodil (perhaps you call it spider lily), probably the fastest growing plant in its class. Hardly have you had time to turn around, after planting the bulbs, than you are rewarded with masses of fragrant, white, lily-like blossoms clustered on tall stems. What a lift they give the shrubbery border in midsummer!

A touch of cool white is always a joy on sultry, August days, and the dainty, fragrant bells of summer hyacinth, rising gracefully above their attractive foliage, give just that touch. Continuing with white flowers, the exotic fragrance of the exquisite tuberose takes me back to an old Southern garden that I once knew and loved. This plant is at its best in such a setting, of course, being warmth-loving and semi-tropical by nature. However, here in the North we steal a march on the season by starting them in the house and having them in pots on the porch, whence their delicious perfume is often wafted into the house by vagrant breezes.

In a cool, shaded garden that I know there is, each season, a border of lovely tuberous-rooted begonias topping a retaining wall. These are the specialty of the man of the house and his pride and joy. The beautiful, clear colors of their rose-like flowers make the only really bright spot in a garden that is mostly green because of much shade. The tuberous begonia probably has no peer for perfect behavior under conditions such as these; for many so-called shade-loving plants would sulk or give sparingly of their bloom. Not so this gay and generous plant. The little Mexican starlight flower is always a joy. It's such a simple matter to tuck in a handful of the small bulbs; and the reward is quite out of proportion to the time and labor involved. The dainty, white starry blossoms have a gardenia-like texture, flower continuously and last well when cut.

Amaryllis is another name that harks back to childhood days. Every house in the village had at least one growing in a pot in the winter window garden. But now we have them outdoors, too, for new varieties have been developed; and the blossoms of some of these look more like an orchid than the amaryllis that I remember. I never could understand why, when Grandmother set the big bulb in its pot, she left it partly uncovered; but she assured me that the plant liked it that way, and its outdoor cousin shows the same family preference. The pink and white of the dainty fairy lily or zepheryanthes is a constant joy in the rock garden; for it is one plant that hasn't been "improved" and is exactly like those which graced the garden of faraway and long ago. Its not-so-common cousin, Chlidanthus fragrans, also makes the rock garden gay with its little golden trumpets.

A visitor from Mexico I enjoy because it is odd and colorful—even spectacular, perhaps. It has come to us since Grandmother's day, but I am confident she would have shared my delight in its unusual form and lovely colors. While the flowers are short-lived, new ones open each day and are a joy throughout the summer. An old favorite I am happy to find in gardens of today, where it makes an ideal edging plant, is the oxalis (remember?—they used to grow in hanging baskets in sunny windows). Now there is a choice of several colors—white, yellow, red—while in the old days there was only the pink variety.

The large family of montbretia or tritonia, which originally hailed from South Africa, resemble a miniature gladiolus. Their wax-like bloom is produced in a wide range of warm shades. They last well when cut, and one of my favorite combinations consists of a few of these blossoms arranged with the foliage of the fringed bleeding heart (Dicentra eximia). A white calla lily always occupied a prominent place in the winter window garden; but it spent the summer resting in a secluded corner of the outdoor garden. Now the yellow calla, with its attractive spotted foliage, takes up where its cousin leaves off and gives us gorgeous chalices of gold throughout the summer. I am sure Grandmother would have applauded this carrying-on in the calla family, which likes the shade. The lovely yellow flowers linger, fresh and glistening, a long time on the stem! One of these, arranged with one or two of its leaves in a flat dish, delights us for nearly a week.

Shading the back porch from the scorching rays of the summer sun was a quick-growing vine which sprang from tubers planted each spring. It was called Madeira vine and bore, in late summer, feathery white flowers in long racemes. I had quite forgotten this charming climber until, idly perusing a bulb list one day recently, I came upon a picture and description of it and knew it at once as the old friend of other days. I proceeded to order some of the tubers and am anticipating its fragrant shade over my back door this summer. While on the subject of vines, I am reminded of another—one which Jack might have planted instead of a bean! It is the cinnamon vine, so named because its white blossoms bear a faint odor of that spice. The foliage alone is most attractive, being glossy and heart-shaped. It is hard to believe that this rampantly growing vine comes from a tiny tuber.

While the many lovely newcomers among the summer bulbs are warmly welcomed to the garden, it is somehow good to know that here and there is an old-time favorite still holding its own, unchanged and unchanging.

ETHEL M. EATON

J. Horace McFarland and Mass. Horticultural Society

DAINTY MONTBRETIA

Wax-Like Blooms in Warm Shades Like Miniature Gladioli Originally Hailed From South Africa

GOLD IN A SHADY NOOK

Yellow Callas Lift Their Gorgeous Chalices Amid Clear-Veined Caladiums. Above: The Hardy Amaryllis Makes a Gay and Brilliant Garden

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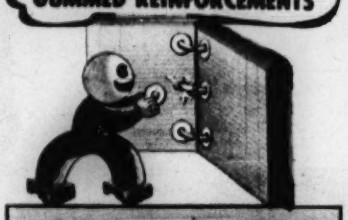

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THERE USED TO BE a rule of thumb by which the cost of a four-roomed house could be figured at $800 a room above the land. Since then prices have soared, and the building of small dwellings, except in war-work areas, has virtually ceased. But I have just seen a four-room cottage, complete with heater, running water, electricity, modern in every respect, that was built last year for $900. It is located on a beautiful knoll in Center Ossipee, New Hampshire, and has a graceful, curving driveway leading to the door.

Behind the cottage reposes a story of Yankee grit, perseverance, industry and resourcefulness. About two years ago a boy of 19 was given a wedding gift of a piece of land, where you couldn't see the trees for the scrub. He immediately got to work drafting plans. In his spare time he dug a foundation, and in the mosquito season of the year began collecting and drawing rocks for the basement walls. Neighbors were a bit skeptical and amused. Regardless of their comments, he bought the absolute essentials and began to build the cellar. His stick-to-it-ive-ness drew attention, and the neighbors could not resist an impulse to help him. So the foundation went in.

What the boy did not know about carpentry he learned from books or local experts. His father about that time had had an offer of fallen timber free if he would take it away from a near-by estate. The boy got the timber, took it to a sawmill, had it cut to the requisite length, and trucked to its destination. By gradual stages the house went up. Next came the plumbing, picked up in a similar way, then the wiring, assisted by library books. The roofing and the finishing followed in due course, and the house, in good time, was complete with modern sink and cupboards and closets, pattern 1943.

Nothing was bought until the money was there to pay for it. The boy worked hard in the daytime and built his house in spare moments. He installed a radio and electric clock, and put in as many facilities as he could to make housekeeping easy for his young wife. All the kitchen needed was an electric refrigerator. Where to find one at a price he could pay, and in the face of priorities? He heard of a fire in a farm close by that had an electric refrigerator in which the motor had been completely ruined, the exterior blackened and even the insulation inside charred. He bought the charred box for $5. Then he found a neighbor who was discarding an old washing machine. He took the motor from that and installed it in the refrigerator. Next he sent the sides of the box to a motor garage to be enameled at a cost of $11. Total cost of refrigerator, $16.

Like most boys, he is fond of dogs, so he keeps a young shepherd. You know that at a glance if you observe the scratches on the new, white-painted front door. "Why don't you chain the dog, and keep him from scratching the door?" asked his mother. "How would you like to be chained?" replied the boy. "If he scratches it too badly I can paint it again."

Modest, yet proud of his job, the boy seemed reluctant to tell of his accomplishment. It struck him as nothing out of the ordinary—a house earned, built, complete and all paid for in little more than a year. But on one point he was forthcoming. "I guess you could not tell me, within $1,000, how much this house cost me," he said shyly. I could not. In fact, I could not have guessed within $3,000, for the land was graded in front, the grass was beginning to grow, and the trees stood out clear and handsome and, to all appearance, happy to belong to a mere country boy. If I were asked to vote for the most economically built house I had seen I would cast my ballot for the charming little cottage in Center Ossipee, a cottage which looks down on a river winding through a valley—the river about which John Greenleaf Whittier sang in his "Sunset on the Bear-camp."

The story of the cottage in Ossipee is typical of what happens in a freedom-loving nation, a nation which has joined others in fighting for common ideals: freedom to live their way of life; freedom of speech; freedom of worship; freedom from "want and fear." For the preservation of these freedoms 32 nations have united, and the banners which float above them are shown in color on the front cover of this Magazine, the story of their flags appearing inside.

One of the final barriers to complete accord among the United Nations has been removed with the dissolution of the Comintern. What it all means is told elsewhere in this issue by F. BORKENAU, a German exile living in London. As a Left-Winger he has followed the development of Communism, and the changes brought about by Stalin in the wake of the war.

CHARLES E. GRATKE, who writes on the preparations Sweden is making for the future, is Foreign Editor of the Monitor, and, at the time of writing, is in Stockholm. He shows, among other things, how Sweden keeps its 80,000 cars running from the products of the forest.

ROSCOE DRUMMOND, who gives us a profile of General Devers—America's outstanding Panzer expert, who has just been placed in command of the United States forces in the European theater of war—is Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, of which MARY HORNADAY, who discusses the question, "In Defense of the Bureaucrats," is also a member.

Things to Come . .

"Troubled Waters of Tokyo," by LOUIS B. WRIGHT, an article reviewing the American position in the Pacific, and indicating the necessity for the United States occupying strategic island posts for the purpose of insuring future peace: "Pakistan, Key to the Moslem World," by EGON KASKELINE, and "Hidden Treasure of Labor," by DOROTHEA KAHN, which shows how the unemployables are going to work.

W. W. C.

War Is a Skill Our Sons Must Learn

Every American soldier fights with courage and self-sacrifice. But these alone do not win wars. War also demands high technical skill because it is a struggle not only of men against men, but also of machine against machine—tanks, planes, battleships. Without training in the use of these instruments of war, soldiers today are without weapons!

One weapon in this war—the airplane—calls for more personal skill than any other. And one of the most critical phases in a pilot's training is his step-by-step transition from primary trainers to combat planes. These steps cannot be abrupt, yet time demands that they be swift. Therefore, along with the relative stability and safety required in a training plane, Fairchild engineered into its trainers certain definite characteristics of the combat plane. Thus, they get a pilot ready for his second step while teaching him the first!

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